FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB LEAGUE MEETING ON TUNISIAN-LIBYAN DISPUTE CONCLUDES 28 FEB

Tunisia's Fitouri Outlines Complaint

LD281528 Tunis TAP in English 1414 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, Feb 28 (TAP)--Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri stated Wednesday before a special meeting of the Arab League Council the events which happened last January 27 in Qafsah and counted up the overwhelming proofs regarding the Libyan authorities' involvement in this aggression which were gathered through the examination of assailants and the inquiry started by Tunisian authorities affirming that the operation of Qafsah was not an isolated action but a stage of a series of destabilization attempts which originated in Tripoli against the Tunisian regime. Mr Fitouri reviewed "the various acts undertaken by Libyan authorities against Tunisia in the course of the last years".

After enumerating similar acts of aggression undertaken by Libya against Arab and African countries, namely Sudan, Chad and Mali, the Tunisian foreign minister said: The Libyan regime has avowedly accepted responsibility for what happened in Tunisia. It praises the acts of saboteurs, makes trouble and calls for revolt against governments and institutions. It undertakes to do everything likely to overthrow the regime of this country, publicly declares war against us and threatens all those who would try to assist us besides which, it does not want to interfere in Tunisian affairs and claims that the events of Qafsah are simply internal events. [sentence as received]

Mr Fitouri quoted the Libyan officials' statements confirming without any doubt Libya's responsibility in the aggression against Qafsah and Libyan leaders' persistence in conceiving relations with Tunisia only from a point of view of hostility, war and rupture. Among these statements, there was one made February 7 by Mr 'Abd as-Salem Ahmad Jallud and another February 11 by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi himself who thus gave this attitude a highly official value, stating: "We are convinced, according to the law of revolution, that contradictions appear only in a situation of clash for one of the two opposite terms to be eliminated. We regard the Tunisian regime as inconsistent with the people's revolution in Libya. The fair situation requires the continuation of clashes until the elimination of the opposite term which has no more relations with history and no reason to exist. It will be eliminated this time. We do not accept in this dispute any mediation, any conciliation and any intermission."

Explaining that the Qafsah affair was only a stick of a whole row, Mr Fitouri recalled that the assailants' plan provided for the declaration of revolt and split in national unity and the forming of a government which was to rapidly call for Libyan authorities' assistance. The Libyan liaison office, convinced of the success of the operation prepared a series of war communiques which it insisted to published even after the failure of the aggression.

As regards this stream of delirium and lies, Mr Fitouri said: "Every minute, the Libyan liaison office makes up a new story of which Libyan press organs hold take rapidly and launch out into higher bids with a view to misleading the public opinion which is more intelligent than they think."

Pointing out the fact that the operation is a characterized aggression [as received] perpetrated by Libya against Tunisia since it includes all the conditions laid down by international law and particularly by the U.N. Resolution No 3314, Mr Fitouri stated:

"This aggression has been prepared in Libya through the creation of training camps destined to mercenaries, the existence of which has been confirmed; the enlisting of young non-Libyan mercenaries, their training without the knowledge of their national government to holding war arms and to using instruments of destruction and terror; the delivery of arms to the gangs of assailants; the delivery of Libyan passports to non-Libyan assailants; the remitting of tickets from Libya; the awarding of important sums of money; the delivery of long-range transmission apparatus; the launching of a campaign of propaganda in order to support them; the public statements made by the officials and which are characterized by warlike and aggressive stands."

Concerning the Tunisian-Libyan difference relating to the continental shelf "which enter the framework of the torments to which we are submitted daily because of the Libyan regime dealings," Mr Fitouri stressed that Libya continued the drillings in this area despite the Arab League whose efforts came out with a compromise and to the International Court of Justice to which the affair was referred.

In reality, Mr Fitouri went on, Libya did not respect the present Tunisian regime and has led and is still leading actions aiming at overthrowing it using force to this end and threatening to use it in the future against Tunisia's territorial integrity and independence.

"The tragedy in which Tunisia is presently living, Mr Fitouri added, is not only an ordeal for the latter but also an ordeal for the Arab countries and an ordeal for the Arab League."

The contract which binds us in the framework of this league is a civilizational contract which includes principles and a certain behaviour. We would not allow anyone to disregard these principles and to follow a way at variance with the high moral values.

Mr Fitouri said in conclusion: A characterized aggression has been committed and the aggression openly stated that he does not intend to put an end to it. My country sees in the behaviour of the Libyan regime a threat for us and a threat for all of you and indeed a threat for peace in the world. We have to bring this threat under control, eliminate the after-effects of this aggression and condemn the aggressor because if this aggressor is not punished and if an end is not put to his dealings, he will pluck up courage and nobody can predict who will be in the future the victim of his next blow. When evil is not cured at the appropriate time, it may become incurable.

Taking the floor again in the course of the second closed session in order to answer the allegations of the head of the Libyan delegation, Mr Fitouri stressed that the Libyan delegate was not able to impugn the validity of proofs presented by the Tunisian delegation and confirmed what Tunisia is complaining about since his answer was only an attack against this country and that the problem of interference in its interior affairs remain unchanged.

Denouncing the Libyan attempts at bringing discredit and doubt on the Algerian stand, Mr Fitouri remarked that Tunisia and Algeria share friendly and very good relations and that they are both trying to safeguard them.

Mr Fitouri afterwards denied the Libyan plots concerning a would-be interference of French and U.S. armies in Tunisia, asserting that some sixty Arab and African embassies enjoying the entire freedom of movement in Tunisia and that correspondents of the foreign press can attest to the glaring nature of such a lie and that there is not any foreign soldier on the Tunisian territory.

If there exists a foreign interference in Tunisia, Mr Fitouri added, one should find it on the side of the Libyan authorities which aggressed our country as well as the Arab nation and other peoples.

The Article 3 of the paragraph "O" of the U.N. Resolution No 3314 the foreign minister recalled stipulates: "Is considered as an aggression the sending by a state or in its name of troops or armed groups, of irregular forces or of mercenaries for the carrying out of armed operations against another state..."

It is enough to refer to this paragraph in order to crush the Libyan Government which, despising international law, rules of morals and good neighbourhood, has prepared, armed, financed and conceived Qafsah's operation.

As a conclusion, he said, I refer to the U.S. General Assembly Resolution No 2131 relating to the illegal character of the interference in member countries' interior affairs and to the protection of their independence and sovereignty. Its second paragraph stipulates indeed that all member states have to refrain from organizing, supporting, preparing, financing, encouraging and allowing subversive or terrorist armed operations aiming at changing by force the form of another state's government.

Sa'ad Hammadi Addresses Session

JN281531 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tunis, 28 February--The meetings of the Arab League extraordinary session ended today. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign minister and chairman of the session, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the meetings in which he called for fruitful Arab cooperation and said that the Arab nation is entering a new phase of serious action to build confidence in the role of the Arab League.

Dr Hammadi stressed the importance of safeguarding the unity of Arab ranks and praised the positive spirit which prevailed during the meetings of the Arab League extra-ordinary session.

The council issued a five-point resolution to normalize relations between Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It also formed a ministerial committee made up of the foreign ministers of Iraq, Syria and Kuwait and a representative of the Arab League General Secretariat to hold contacts on the implementation of the council's resolution.

Tunis Summarizes Results

LD281720 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Arab League foreign ministers' council concluded its extraordinary session at noon today. The session, however, will remain open and will meet when asked to by the 3-man commission which has been entrusted with the task of mediating between Tunisia and Libya. This commission now comprises the foreign ministers of Iraq, Syria and Kuwait in addition to a representative of the Arab League General Secretariat; Jordan has declined to participate.

Addressing the final session, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, the chairman of the session, paid tribute to the positive spirit that prevailed and expressed the hope that all parties will work for the implementation of the resolution which was adopted unanimously to end the unnatural situation prevailing between Tunisia and Libya.

League Secretary General Klibi observed that the issue for which the council was convened is a serious test which the league has safely passed, as it has reached a compromise solution; if this does not fully satisfy either party it will not be unlike any other compromise, but it will keep the door open for greater harmony.

Regarding the second point on the agenda, the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, the council decided to refer the Syrian proposal to boycott Egypt to the forthcoming ordinary session of the league council.

Council Adopts Resolution

LD281436 Tunis TAP in English 1420 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Feb 28 (TAP)--Meeting in special session in Tunis to examine the Qafsah issue the Arab League Council adopted Thursday a five-point resolution to settle the Tunisian-Libyan dispute.

In this resolution which points out the seriousness of this dispute and of its consequences on the Arab situation, the Arab foreign ministers decided:

1--To reaffirm the provisions of Article 8 of the Arab League Charter regarding each state's right to sovereignty, to independence, to non-interference in its internal affairs and to respect of the current regime.

2--To reaffirm Arab states' engagement to settle their differences between them.

3--To invite the Tunisian and Libyan governments to put an end to all sorts of campaigns between them in all fields and try to normalize relations between them.

4--To form a committee including the foreign ministers of Iraq, Syria, Kuwait and Jordan as well as a representative of the General Secretariat charged with contacting the Tunisian and Libyan governments to carry out this decision.

5--The current session remains open and the committee will be free to convene the council in case the decision is not implemented in order to take any necessary measure.

After adopting this resolution, the council continued work and examined two additional items on its agenda: the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations and Israel's threats against Syria.

Khaddam Departs, Makes Statement

JN282159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tunis--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him left Tunis for Tripoli this evening.

In a statement to the press at the airport, Khaddam praised the results of the Arab League emergency council session. Khaddam said: The results which we have achieved demonstrate that the Arabs are capable of solving their problems and finding suitable methods to settle any disputes that may arise among them.

Khaddam expressed satisfaction with the positive atmosphere that prevailed during the session and the general desire that also prevailed to end the Libyan-Tunisian dispute. Khaddam added: Such a positive atmosphere reflects on the consolidation of our struggle against the Zionist enemy and the Camp David agreements.

The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs stressed that in this session, the Arabs succeeded in realizing a great and important achievement toward strengthening Arab solidarity and joint Arab struggle.

The SANA Correspondent in Tunis reports that Khaddam will make a stopover in Tripoli to join the committee which has been formed by the Arab League session. The members of the delegation will arrive in Tripoli tomorrow to meet with Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and inform him of the resolution adopted by the Arab League council prior to implementing it.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION WELCOMES EEC PROPOSAL

LD281338 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1243 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Jidda--The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference has welcomed the EEC countries' proposal that Afghanistan be a neutral state. Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference Habib Chatti said that the plan constitutes a formula which can be a solution for the Afghan issue. The text of the statement which he made today is as follows:

The Organization of the Islamic Conference, which since its foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad 27-29 January 1980 has been following with much concern the painful developments taking place in Afghanistan, has received with greatest interest the statement made by Mr Leonid Brezhnev on the possibility of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan if the United States and neighboring countries undertake not to intervene in the affairs of this country.

The organization, which in its statement of 29 January 1980 called on all peoples of the world to work for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops by all means, has received with every satisfaction the proposal made by the EEC countries that Afghanistan be a neutral country. The organization considers this proposal to be a formula which can be a solution for the Afghan issue since it responds to the Soviet president's statement and it guarantees the independence of Afghanistan. The organization, which attaches extreme importance to establishing peace in Afghanistan and establishing peace and security in the region, backs any effort for any source that aims at making Afghanistan a free and independent state, which is outside the sphere of influence of the two superpowers, and a full member of the nonalined organization.

CHEDLI KLIBI ON ROLE OF ARAB LEAGUE

LD281605 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "His majesty the king told me he has complete confidence in the Arab League's role, Mr Klibi states after an audience granted to him by the king"]

[Excerpt] Following the audience which His Majesty King Hassan II granted him, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi made the following statement to the press:

"The talks which I have had with his majesty the king have been important and fruitful. His majesty the king is renowned for the clarity of his opinions and the depth of his viewpoints on Arab and international questions. "His majesty the king," Mr Klibi added, "told me that the has complete confidence in the Arab League's role during this crucial phase, and he offered me his enlightened advice."

Questioned on the Arab League's concern over the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the attack on the Tunisian city of Qafsa, Mr Klibi said that "all questions affecting the Arab nation must be the focus of the Arab League's concern. Indeed, the Arab League must do all it can to express its positions and harmonize its aid." "We will never hesitate to adopt positions whenever duty demands it and circumstances make it necessary," he said.

Answering a question on the dangers facing the Arab-Muslim world and on the league's action to unite the Arab world and draw up an all-embracing strategy capable of countering these dangers and keeping the Arab world separate from the two great powers and the Eastern and Western blocs, the Arab League secretary general said that "these are aspirations shared by all the league's members; but," he said, "we prefer to start by tackling things which can be done."

"What we can do," he continued, "is to organize cooperation among all Arab countries to enable them to strengthen their relations and consolidate their solidarity." "This solidarity," he said, "is the objective we must attain before reaching unity." "This unity should take the form of joint action and common objectives. That is why the Arab League was set up and why it has constantly tried to improve its means and cadres so as to build a new approach to problems, particularly to Arab and international questions, since there is a relationship between Arab questions and those affecting the world's other nations. It is for this reason that the Arab nation cannot show indifference to the international questions currently facing mankind."

"We think," he explained in conclusion, "that we are making positive progress toward the objectives set."

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI ENVOY EXCHANGE

LD271437 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Feb p 5 LD

[Jihad al-Khazin article: "A New, More Painful Chapter"]

[Text] With the presentation of credentials by the Egyptian and Israeli ambassadors in occupied Jerusalem and Cairo respectively, one chapter in the Egyptian-Israeli relations is concluded and a new one is opened. The Camp David agreements have stood up to all the obstacles and culminated in full diplomatic relations. Now the time has come to translate these relations into trade, touristic and probably security cooperation.

The Arabs who were hoping until the last moment that something would happen that would prevent the exchange of ambassadors and who, despite all evidence to the contrary, refused to believe that the Egyptian Government is going ahead with a bilateral agreement at the expense of the general Arab cause no longer have anything to cling to as they see the Egyptian-Israeli relations growing stronger, day by day while the estrangement between the Egyptian Government and the Arab peoples and governments is becoming deeper.

The talk about the Egyptian Government not having abandoned its Arab commitments despite all that has happened is nothing but senseless obstinacy. The Egyptian Government has in fact abandoned these commitments regardless of whether the Egyptian press attacked Ilyahu Ben-Elisar on the eve of presenting his credentials or the fact that the Egyptian people totally ignored the event as a confirmation of how they view what is happening in their capital.

The Egyptian press expresses, to the extent it is allowed to do so, the Egyptian people's view on the relations with Israel. This view was never in doubt, but the Egyptian Government "is something different," as they say in Egypt and, therefore is going ahead in concluding an unequivocal bilateral agreement.

The insistence of President as-Sadat's government on going ahead with the agreement with Israel was evident in the coincidence of the date of exchanging ambassadors with the announcement about expanding settlement in the West Bank and taking new steps to annex the occupied territories despite all the UN resolutions against such steps.

The Egyptian Government has hastened to condemn the Israeli steps but some 120 world countries also did the same. What is required from the biggest Arab state is not condemnation but taking countermeasures such as linking "normalization" of relations to progress toward autonomy in the occupied territories.

But what has happened was that the Egyptian Government ignored the fact that the Israeli Government chose the most important date in the program of normalization to declare the expansion of settlements, the building of new ones, construction of roads and the allocation of funds to consolidate linking the occupied territories to Israel.

As long as this is the situation, the other Arab states must abandon any hope of Egypt returning to the fold in the foreseeable future.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR SOLDATOV

NC281712 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, received at noon today Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador in Beirut.

Our correspondent has learned that the ambassador handed the brother commander an important letter from the Soviet leaders concerning the latest developments of the situation in the area.

BAHRAIN

IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AMIR

NC271156 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1112 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 February--Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir arrived here from Kuwait at noon today for a short visit to the State of Bahrain. He will convey a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the amir of the State of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

Makes Statement

NC271425 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1344 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] Manama, 27 February--Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir arrived here from Kuwait at noon today for a short visit to the State of Bahrain.

Mr Sa'dun Shakir said that he held talks with his highness the amir of Bahrain and with his highness the prime minister concerning the steps that should be taken to face the challenges to which the Arab nation is being subjected. He added that his hosts entertained similar opinions.

Mr Sa'dun Shakir further said that a discussion was also held on the ways to enact a law pertaining to the pan-Arab charter which was announced in Baghdad on the 8th of this month. Mr Sa'dun Shakir affirmed that Iraq believes in the need for cooperation and unity among the Arab brothers to transcend the perils and challenges facing the Arab nation.

Mr Sa'dun Shakir left Manama this afternoon on his way to Qatar, within the framework of a visit to several countries in the region. The Iraqi Revolution Council member and interior minister was seen off by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Mr Jawad Salim al-'Aridh, a number of high-ranking Bahraini officials and the Iraqi ambassador to Bahrain.

BANGLADESH VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT

NC271154 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1100 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 February--Justice Abdus Satter, the vice president of the republic of Bangladesh [title as received], arrived in Manama from Baghdad at noon today for a short visit to the state of Bahrain en route to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES FOR TALKS 27 FEB

LD271452 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1336 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Crown Prince of Jordan Hasan ibn Talal arrived here today on a visit to Kuwait. Immediately he went to Dasman Palace for an audience with His Highness Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

Meets With Amir

JN280745 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Feb 80 p 1 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan met with the Kuwaiti amir, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, in Kuwait yesterday afternoon, conveying to his highness the regards of His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian people. His highness then met with the Kuwaiti heir apparent, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. During the meeting, ways of bolstering the two fraternal states' relations of fraternity and cooperation were discussed.

Official Talks Begin

JN281257 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Official talks began in Kuwait today between the Jordanian side, headed by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, and the Kuwaiti side, led by Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdalla as-Sabah. The talks dealt with relations between the two fraternal countries and with means of developing them in various fields, as well as with other issues of mutual interest.

The talks were attended for the Jordanian side by Transport Minister 'Ali as-Suhaymat and by the delegation accompanying his highness the crown prince. They were attended on the Kuwaiti side by 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister; Sulayman al-Humud, acting minister of communications; and a number of senior Kuwaiti officials.

Earlier in the As-Salam Palace, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah and Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi.

Further Report

JN281655 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan met in the Kuwaiti Prime Ministry building today with Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. During the meeting, economic and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries was discussed.

The Jordanian side reviewed a number of development projects contained in the next development plan. The Kuwaiti side expressed readiness to participate in several industrial, agricultural and housing development projects. Economic cooperation between the two countries will be studied by specialized committees which will be formed for this purpose.

At the end of the meeting, his highness the Kuwaiti heir apparent expressed his country's appreciation for Jordan's steadfastness. He hailed the Jordanian Army, which is standing in defense of the Arab nation.

The meeting was attended by the official delegation accompanying his highness the crown prince. On the Kuwaiti side, the meeting was attended by the minister of state and acting foreign minister, the communications minister and the Foreign Ministry under secretary.

This morning, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah. The discussion at the meeting dealt with cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil prospecting in Jordan. Kuwait will extend the technical know-how and necessary loans.

His highness also met with Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi. The discussion dealt with cooperation in implementing several joint projects in the fields of industrial and foodstuff development.

MINISTER REITERATES REFUSAL TO ALLOW FOREIGN PRESENCE IN GULF

LD281242 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has reiterated in a statement published here today his country's rejection of any foreign presence in any form in the Gulf region.

In an interview with the weekly AL-YAQADHAH, he said that Kuwait's stance is basically founded on keeping the oilrich Gulf region out of international conflicts, and thus it refuses to offer any bases or facilities of any kind and under any name, whether to the East or the West.

Commenting on Oman's announcement that it is prepared to offer facilities to U.S. forces on its territory, Shaykh as-Sabah said that the matter basically concerns the Muscat government and its policy which it knows best. However, he added, the Sultanate of Oman has explained in its statements that the facilities it is offering do not include military bases and do not concern the leasing of U.S. bases on its territories. He called on the Arab states to adopt a firm stance toward the defiance and recklessness of the Egyptian regime against the Arab nation by having dealings with Israel and developing its relations with it.

He expressed his regret at the act that the responsible officials of the largest Arab state are defying the feelings of various members of our nation in Egypt and in other parts of the Arab states and allow themselves to see the hostile state raising its flag in Cairo itself, referring to the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the Zionist state which took place last Monday.

Shaykh as-Sabah expressed his hope that relations with Iran will be strengthened, and that security and stability will prevail in the Gulf region following Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr assuming the presidency of the Iranian Islamic Republic. He described relations between the Gulf states and Iran as being founded on a "firm" basis.

Referring to Giscard d'Estaing's coming visit to Kuwait and to a number of states in the region which is to begin on Saturday, Shaykh as-Sabah said Kuwait will discuss with him the situation in the Gulf region and the Arab situation. He expressed his appreciation of France's understanding and balanced stance toward Arab issues.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN ISMA'IL MEETS WITH SOVIET TV TEAM

LD271628 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, met at noon today with a Soviet television delegation. They discussed the tasks and challenges facing Democratic Yemen. Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed the Yemeni people's ability to overcome these challenges and to achieve further revolutionary transformations under the leadership of their YSP. He also touched on the designs of American imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of the peoples of the region and to turn the Indian Ocean into a military base threatening the national independence and sovereignty of the region's peoples and countries. He called for strengthening Arab solidarity to confront these designs and to thwart and foil the treasonous Camp David accord. He also stressed the importance of friendly relations between Democratic Yemen and the USSR.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY MEETS KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

LD271630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, this morning met a Soviet Komsomol delegation led by Comrade (Bariv), member of the Komsomol Central Committee and second secretary of the Komsomol of the Ukrainian SSR. The meeting was attended by brother Taha Bamatraf, secretary of the Central Comittee of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union [YSYU].

Brother 'Ali Badhib welcomed the Soviet youth delegation and praised the friendship and cooperation linking the Komsomol and the Democratic Yemeni Youth Union in various fields, stressing that these relations were based on the comradely militant relations between the YSP and the CPSU. He expressed his gratification at the growth and development of relations between the Democratic Yemeni youth union and the Komsomol, saying: The development of these relations is of considerable importance and serves the interests and objectives of the youth of the two friendly countries. He stressed the importance of strengthening the exchange of experience between the YSYU and the Komsomol in all spheres of youth activities.

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD281410 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Tsanov, Bulgarian deputy minister of agriculture and deputy chairman of the Yamani-Bulgarian economic committee, arrived in Aden this morning at the head of a delegation consisting of committee members for a visit to Democratic Yemen which will last several days.

SAUDI ARABIA

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' SCORES ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

LD271154 Riyadh SAUDI PRESS AGENCY (SPA) in Arabic 1027 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Source formerly identified as "SNA"]

[Text] Riyadh--An official Saudi source today denounced the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the Israeli enemy which took place yesterday at a time when the enemy continues to occupy Arab territories, denies the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and builds settlements in occupied Arab territories. The source pointed out that this action, which was denounced by the Arab and Islamic nation is being met by internal opposition in Egypt itself based on lack of conviction in the process of normalizing relations with the Zionist entity while it continues in its expansionist plans and irresponsible practices against the Palestinian people, and ignores the United Nations resolutions and international charters which support Palestinian and Arab rights.

The source stressed the need to adhere to Arab solidarity and Arab summit resolutions issued in Rabat, Baghdad and Tunis. It also stressed the need to continue action in the international sphere to realize a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East based on the fundamental solution of the Palestinian question, core of the dispute in the region, in line with Palestinian aspirations and the evacuation of Israel from occupied Arab territories.

The source stressed that the way to solve the Palestinian question is that which will restore full legitimate and national rights to the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, the establishment of their independent state and the right to live peacefully like the rest of the peoples of the world.

The source made it clear that the process of exchanging diplomatic relations and the normalization of relations between Egypt and the Israeli enemy increased tension in the Middle East region and did not bring the region closer to the just and comprehensive peace desired by its peoples.

Press Comments

LD270944 Riyadh SAUDI PRESS AGENCY (SPA) in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--AL-JAZIRAH writes that the Arab nation's consolation in bearing the bitterness of yesterday is the awareness of world public opinion in the Third World, Europe and in America itself that what the Egyptian regime is doing does not represent the will of the Arab nation. It has always rejected capitulation, half solutions and has ordered the Arab leaderships to stand fast in the face of the political and military pressures of the enemies in an endeavor to gain the legitimate and just rights. It has ordered them to valiantly challenge any aggression committed or threatened by Israel against any of the Arab countries.

The newspaper adds that the finest consolation to the Arab nation on this day in which Egypt exchanged diplomatic relations with Israel is this wonderful world unanimity that a peaceful solution to the Middle East dispute will not take place without sufficient consideration for the legitimate Palestinian rights including the right to return, self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on their land.

AL-MADINAH says in its editorial, under the heading "How Are We To Face the Dangers of Normalization?" that the exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Tel Aviv again underlines the important value of the Baghdad and Tunis resolutions to tighten the isolation controls against the regime which has placed its hand in the hand of the enemy, against the Arab and Islamic world and against the Palestinian question and the case of Jerusalem which is the concern of all Muslims. The paper calls on the Arabs to learn a lesson from this experience and to draw the necessary conclusions, making it easier for them to achieve genuine solidarity in seriously and sincerely devoting their efforts in the service of the Arab and Islamic cause.

UAE

IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

NC271947 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1850 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 February--Sa'dun Shakir, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and interior minister, arrived in Abu Dhabi tonight on the fourth leg of his tour of Arab Gulf states. Shakir is carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, on the situation in the Arab area and on the national charter Iraq proposed earlier this month.

The Iraqi minister stated that he was touring the Gulf to consult with its leaders on holding an Arab summit conference to discuss the national charter proposed by President Saddam Husayn and find a practical formula for codifying its contents and implementing it in order to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation at this stage.

Departs for San'a'

NC281010 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0942 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 February--Sa'dun Shakir, the Iraqi interior minister and envoy of President Saddam Husayn, left Abu Dhabi for San'a' this morning after a 1-day visit to the UAE.

Shakir conveyed a letter from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, connected with the bilateral relations and the national charter proposed recently by the Iraqi president.

The Iraqi minister's visit to some states in the area is part of a tour by Iraqi delegations to Arab states to convey similar letters to heads of state.

YAR

IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN281849 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, arrived in San'a' this afternoon on a short visit. During the visit, the Iraqi minister will deliver a message to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, from his brother President Saddam Husayn.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY on his arrival, the Iraqi envoy stated that the message deals with current Arab issues and bilateral relations and contains an explanation of the Iraqi pan-Arab charter made public by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Shakir added that he will hold talks with the brother president and other YAR officials.

The Iraqi envoy was welcomed at the airport by Muhammad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Lt Col Muhammad Hamud Khamis, minister of the interior; the Interior Ministry's adviser; the Interior Ministry's under secretary for financial and administrative affairs; senior public security officers; and the Iraqi ambassador and embassy staff in San'a'.

Meets With President

JN282115 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[T Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, this evening at his office in the armed forces headquarters. Sa'dun Shakir conveyed to President Salih a written message from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister; Muhammad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, minister of the interior; and the Iraqi ambassador in San'a'.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN282116 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, left from San'a' international airport tonight following a short visit to the YAR during which he conveyed a written message to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

In a predeparture statement he made to a SABA' NEWS AGENCY correspondent, the Iraqi envoy emphasized that President Salih has shown great understanding of the contents of the message. He said: His excellency the president forsees the dangers and threats surrounding the Arab nation. He is also cognizant of the proposed solutions to counter these threats.

The Iraqi envoy added that President Salih has also shown positive understanding of the pan-Arab charter which was announced by Iraq.

The Iraqi envoy was seen off at the airport by the deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, the interior minister, the under secretary of the Interior Ministry, a number of officers and the Iraqi ambassador and embassy staff in San'a'.

KHALIL SAYS NO CRISIS IF AUTONOMY TALKS NOT COMPLETED BY 26 MAY

TA291031 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Feb 80 pp 1, 11 TA

[By correspondent in The Hague Tamar Golan]

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil regards the target date of 26 May as a mandatory date for completing the autonomy talks. However, he does not threaten a crisis if the talks continue beyond that date. In an interview with MA'ARIV last night, Dr Khalil said: "I have the feeling that we were moving in circles at a time when the world situation is tense and the Rejection Front countries make it hard for us to develop the peace process. We wonder what will happen if an agreement is not reached by 26 May, since there is no planning or schedule beyond that date."

The Egyptian prime minister added: "We are sincerely trying to understand Israel's intentions when it speaks about terms included in the Camp David accords, such as 'the full autonomy.'"

According to Khalil, the main achievement of the Camp David accords on this issue was that it circumvented the Israel-PLO problem because neither side is ready to recognize the other. Instead, the accords proposed the establishment of an elected body composed of Palestinians from the territories. Dr Khalil noted that he never mentioned the PLO in the talks but merely referred to the Palestinians. According to him, he regards the administrative council as a means of ending the deadlock over the Palestinian representation problem.

Three questions still remain unsolved, and they were not discussed at The Hague conference: 1) the number of voters; 2) the election system; 3) the boundaries of the electoral districts.

However, in the wider context of the authority to be given to the elected body, the Egyptian prime minister regards the decisions reached at The Hague conference as an achievement, since it established a legal subcommittee.

Dr Khalil revealed that during yesterday's talks one of the Israelis asked: "And what will happen if the elected autonomy council declares its independence and enacts a law establishing an independent Palestinian state?" To which Dr Khalil replied, "We could incorporate a clause determining the laws which the council is not permitted to legislate." According to Khalil, the task of the new subcommittee will be to determine the spheres in which legislation will be prohibited, such as army, security and foreign policy. That is to say, this constitutes some sort of change from the previous Egyptian position, which demanded that all authority be transferred to the elected council.

The Egyptian prime minister now thinks that both sides should determine the areas in which the council's activities would be limited.

My last question to Dr Khalil was: "And what about the dinner party which was cancelled and the rumors of a mini-crisis in its wake?" Khalil's reply: "Believe me, it was an explicit personal request. Dr Burg showed understanding and a human attitude toward it, and I am grateful to him for it."

Leaves Netherlands for France

NC291034 Cairo MENA in English 1014 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The Hague, Feb 29--Egyptian Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. Mustafa Khalil and his accompanying delegation left here today for Paris after attending the Palestinian autonomy talks which ended here yesterday. Present at the talks were delegations from the United States under Sol Linowitz and Israel under Israeli Minister of Interior Dr. Yosef Burg.

During his five-day visit to France Dr. Khalil will have talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. He will also meet on Monday with French Premier Raymond Barre.

The delegation accompanying Dr. Khalil will leave Paris today for home.

Arrives in Paris

NC291100 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 29 (AFP)--Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil arrived here today from the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. talks on Palestinian autonomy at The Hague to begin a four-day private visit to France. He was scheduled to meet French Prime Minister Raymond Barre on Monday, informed sources said.

MENA REPORTS ON THE HAGUE PRESS CONFERENCE ON AUTONOMY

NC282114 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The Hague, 28 February--The heads of the three delegations to the autonomy talks held a press conference here. It started with a question about the core of the problem, which, according to the statement, has been reached. The U.S. ambassador replied that the core of the problem is the most important part of these negotiations. He declined to elaborate.

Then Dr Mustafa Khalil answered the same question by saying: I believe that at present we are, in fact, exerting our utmost efforts to define the points of agreement and the points of disagreement among us. For this purpose we have set up two new committees, one for economic questions and the other for legal matters. I believe that the two committees will assist the current committees.

The second question was whether there were U.S. proposals and the extent of the Egyptian and Israeli reaction. The U.S. ambassador replied that the U.S. side did present proposals and ideas but, as predicted, some were accepted and some were rejected. He declined to elaborate on what was accepted and what was rejected. He stressed that the U.S. delegation made efforts to bring about exchanges of views and to explore opportunities for reaching an agreement reflecting the views of these countries.

Burg answered the same question by saying: We also dealt with international problems at our meetings. The decision to set up two high-level committees was the result of the cooperation among the three of us.

A question was posed about 26 May, the date set for concluding the negotiations, and how the remaining basic problems were going to be discussed in the short time remaining.

Burg replied that no final date was set in any of the Camp David documents. It was stated in the supplementary letter that the two sides will reach an agreement by the end of May. The work we are carrying out is aimed at coming nearer to the goal as soon as possible. He said: I believe that we are coming nearer to the goal.

The U.S. ambassador answered the same question by noting: We have been centering our attention on this important question for a few weeks and we are not tackling the most difficult and basic problems.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said: There is a simple slight difference in views between me and Dr Burg. When we say that 26 May is the target and not a final date, we must deal with this date as a final one for confronting the circumstances of the current complex international problems. It is of greatest importance that we exert our utmost efforts to reach agreement on this date and not allow it to extend to an indefinite time and without a fixed period. If we go beyond 26 May it would no longer be a definite date. We do not know whether or not we can reach an agreement but we are exerting our utmost efforts.

Burg pointed out that Israel thinks that "this date--26 May--represents an impetus, and we are working to reach it. As heads of delegations we try in our meetings to reach this target."

However, the U.S. ambassador pointed out that "there is no disagreement over adherence to the date, and both sides recognize that the date had been recognized by their governments. All we are doing now is exerting the utmost effort to reach this target.

In his reply to a question on the formation of the two new committees, Dr Mustafa Khalil pointed out that the membership of these committees will consist of senior officials and experts because the ministers will be too busy to work on these committees.

The next question dealt with reaction to the issue of Israeli settlements and the Israeli Government's position on permitting Israelis to reside in Hebron, and whether this subject had any effect on the progress of The Hague talks. Dr Mustafa Khalil limited himself to saying: I have sent a message to Cyrus Vance on the Hebron issue, and the text of this message was published. The substance of this question was not discussed during this round.

However, Burg said with some nervousness that "the Government of Israel has decided what it did **and** announced what it announced, and this was not discussed during today's talks. Everything the governments announce about this subject is their own opinion."

The final question in the conference was addressed to Sol Linowitz. He was asked about his visit to Germany, which preceded his arrival in The Hague Tuesday afternoon. He said: I met with the West German foreign minister and informed him that there was substantive progress in the autonomy negotiations. Talks were also held on the European initiative.

The heads of the three delegations ended their press conference with an initiative by Dr Mustafa Khalil, who expressed deep thanks to the Netherlands Government and the management of the Kurhaus Hotel for receiving the delegations. He was joined in expressing his thanks by Burg and Linowitz.

Statement on Autonomy Talks

NC282017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The Hague, 28 February--A statement issued in The Hague tonight on the autonomy negotiations said that agreement has been reached among the heads of the three delegations to form two new committees, one for legal affairs and the other for economic affairs in addition to the two autonomy committees for powers and elections. The statement said that agreement was also reached on the agenda for March in relation to these negotiations. It was also agreed that the next session of the heads of the delegations will be held around the end of March in Egypt.

The statement said that the current working groups will continue their work in coordination with the two factfinding committees and will submit a report on the progress of their work to the session of the heads of the delegations.

Following is the text of the statement: Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg and U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz met in The Hague on 27 and 28 February 1980 in order to arrive at the goal which Egypt and Israel have set for concluding the negotiations in May. The heads of the delegations have held intensive discussions centered on various questions of great importance.

It has been agreed to set up two factfinding committees, one connected with economic questions and the other with legal matters connected with the establishment of the autonomy authority--the administration council.

Agreement was also reached on the agenda during March. It was also agreed that the next plenary session will meet around the end of March in Egypt. The current working groups will continue their work in coordination with the two factfinding committees, the formation of which was announced in this statement, and will submit a report on their work to the next plenary session.

The heads of the delegations will continue the contacts among themselves. The heads of the delegations declared that in all negotiations the core of the matter is ultimately reached. In these negotiations we have now reached this point. We are committed to continue these discussions in an intensive way during the coming weeks.

This brief statement was issued following the second session of negotiations of the heads of the delegations which started at 1815 Cairo time. The heads of the three delegations also held a joint press conference lasting about 20 minutes, in which they answered local and foreign correspondents' questions. The press conference was opened by Ambassador Sol Linowitz reading the statement.

Further Report

NC282242 Cairo MENA in English 2215 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text of statement issued in The Hague on 28 February on the autonomy negotiations among Egypt, Israel and the United States]

[Text] The Hague, Feb 28-(MENA)--"The Prime Minister of Egypt Dr Mustafa Khalil, the Minister of the Interior of Israel Dr Josef Burg and Ambassador Sol Linowitz of the USA met in The Hague February 27 and 28, 1980.

In an effort to reach the goal set by Egypt and Israel completing negotiations by May, the heads of delegation have had intensive private discussions focusing on various issues of major consequence.

It has been agreed that two high-level ad-hoc committees are to be established, one to deal with economic issues, the other with legal matters relevant to the establishment of the self-governing authority administrative council. In addition, a schedule of action through March has been agreed upon. It has also been agreed that the next plenary session will be held toward the end of March in Egypt.

The existing working groups will continue their current work in coordination with the two ad-hoc committees hereby established and will report their progress at the next plenary session. The heads of delegations will maintain continuous contact with each other.

The heads of delegations state: "In every negotiation, one eventually reaches the heart of the matter. In this negotiations we have now reached that point, and we are committed to continuing these discussions intensively during the weeks ahead".

DEFENSE MINISTER ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH ISRAEL, OTHER ISSUES

NC281620 Cairo MENA in English 1535 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tel Aviv, Feb 28 (MENA)--Egyptian defense and military production minister, General Kamal Hasan 'Ali, declared that his talks in Israel dealt with the role of the military committee in the forthcoming stage, some issues related to the buffer zone in Sinai, the role of the American mission and completing discussion of some issues which he debated in Washington in last September with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the then Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

General 'Ali said that agreement has been reached with the Israeli side on all the measures to be taken during the forthcoming stage till the final withdrawal of Israeli troops to Egypt's international borders.

In an interview with the Egyptian televevision which will be telecasted this evening, the defense minister, who is currently on a visit to Israel, said that the Egyptian and Israeli sides also reviewed the works of the joint committees on normalisation of relations which started on February 6, namely the committees on transport, communications, post, tourism and civil aviation.

He added that agreement has been reached concerning all the standing points which the committees were unable to agree upon due to lack of understanding laws in force in both Egypt and Israel.

The Egyptian defense minister said that the two sides achieved good results adding that the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel progressed on normal basis of good neighbourhood as the two countries are linked with relations in accordance with international laws like any other two neighbourly or non-neighbourly states.

General 'Ali gave the lie to rumours circulated by the rejectionists concerning Israeli economic invasion of Egypt, adding that such allegations emanated from lack of self-confidence. He said that a country like Britain cannot invade the Egyptian economy despite the soundness of the British economy compared with the Israeli economy and the economic troubles being faced by Israel.

The Egyptian defense minister said that Egypt's economy is strong and free, adding that we have the laws which organise the development plan and we put up our projects under the conditions which we see proper and choose what we find suitable for us.

We shall not look backward and shall keep proceeding forward leaving behind who is going backward, he added.

Concerning Israeli withdrawal during the forthcoming stage, the defense minister said that Egypt has restored during the past nine months about eighty percent of Sinai. He added that withdrawal from the remaining part of Sinai is linked with the establishment of the two alternate airports in (Al-Gura) area near Rafah and Al-'Aqabah area. These two airports are being established by the United States, he added.

General 'Ali said that during his recent talks in Cairo with United States Assistant Secretary of Defense David McGiffert he asked the American official before his departure for Israel to inspect work on establishing the two airports and whether they can be built in a shorter time. On his return from Israel, McGiffert told me that reconstruction of the two airports is going on according to a plan which will be completed in April 1982, the defense minister added.

During my talks with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman it became clear that withdrawal can be completed before that date but the Egyptian troops will be stationed at the buffer zone and will not proceed while the Egyptian civil police forces will proceed. Some months later the Egyptian armed forces can proceed in some areas pending the completion of the airports and consequently our troops will proceed to Sharm ash-Shaykh and Yamit settlement as the Israeli military personnel and civilians will have been withdrawn to Egypt's international borders, General 'Ali explained.

On the role of the international emergency forces in the area, General Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that they will be limited to some two hundred civilians who will undertake supervision task in addition to aerial photographing in zones "A" and "B" pending the final withdrawal following which we shall discuss the formation of a multi-national force to supervise the area.

On the supply of F-15 and F-16 planes by the United States to Egypt and its effect on Israel, the Egyptian defense minister said that Egypt will receive these advanced American planes, adding that this should not cause any concern to Israel following the peace treaty and its implementation between Egypt and Israel particularly in view of the dangers threatening the area and consequently supplying Egypt with arms or supplying Israel with such arms does not constitute concern to either side.

The Egyptian defense minister ruled out reports to the effect that Egypt and Israel will cooperate in the field of military production, adding that this assumption was raised by foreign journalists during Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's recent visit to Aswan.

General 'Ali said that President as-Sadat told journalists at that time that such an assumption is not considered and will not be considered pending the comprehensive solution of the cause, and then the issue of cooperation in this field between Israel, Egypt and the countries can be raised.

On the relation between the political action and the military one General Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the military action is a continuation of policy in terms of war and they are inseparable, adding that the military man can not be separated from the politician so the qualification of military leaders in Egypt will be a military and political one as the strategy combines the two sides.

The defense minister added that war may be a measure preceded by long military and political measures and war may extend for a period of time then it ends up by a political action, adding that we are now completing a political measure after finishing the military action in October 1973 to be the last wars.

U.S. Military Aid

LD271245 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im report on interview with Egyptian defense and war production minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in Cairo--date not given]

[Excerpt] Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the second U.S. loan for arming Egypt, which is now being negotiated, opens the way to unrestricted options for Egypt to obtain fighter aircraft of the F-15 and F-16 type and modern M-62 A-3 tanks, the latest in the arsenal of U.S. armor.

In a statement to AL-AHRAM military editor, Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im, the minister of defense and war production said that the new U.S. loan contains no restrictions on the type of weapons which the United States will give to Egypt.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that relations between Egypt and the United States have developed very rapidly because of several considerations, foremost among which is President Anwar as-Sadat's peace efforts, the good reputation Egypt has gained as a result of these efforts, our stand on international issues and President as-Sadat's close ties with world leaders, particularly President Carter. Added to this are Vice President Husni Mubarak's effort during his recent tour of various world states, particularly the United States.

The defense minister added: There is no doubt that all this influences the U.S. decision on the volume and type of U.S. military and economic aid to Egypt, the best example of this being the second U.S. loan for arms.

He said that while the first loan, which totaled $1.5 billion, included weapons such as the Phantom F-4 fighter, the improved Hawk antiaircraft missile, the second generation of the TOW antitank missile and M113 armored vehicles. The second loan gives Egypt several options, including F-15 and F-16 aircraft and M-60A3 tanks.

The defense minister said that the U.S. agreement to supply Egypt with this type of aircraft will place Egypt on an equal footing with Israel in armament for the first time and underlines the United States' support for its friends in the Middle East.

The defense minister said that all this has been achieved within a period of less than 1 year (since March last year); this includes the protocol for military industrialization concluded between the two countries.

NDP POLITICAL BUREAU MEETS UNDER AS-SADAT

NC281545 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The National Democratic Party [NDP] Political Bureau held a meeting today under the chairmanship of President Anwar as-Sadat. Mansur Hasan, the minister of state for the presidency and the official responsible for culture and information, has stated that President as-Sadat discussed some general issues and some party organizational matters.

Mansur Hasan said: With regard to foreign issues, President as-Sadat spoke about the relations between Egypt and Israel. As-Sadat said that Egypt has embarked on this move with Israel in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement and after Israel had fulfilled its commitments to withdraw from 80 percent of Sinai to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line.

Mansur Hasan added: In the domestic sphere, the NDP Political Bureau discussed the question of consumer commodity prices, this being a major issue to which the party must find a concrete solution. The Political Bureau also discussed the importance of defining the competence, characteristics and qualities of the members to continue party activities on various levels and in all places.

President Anwar as-Sadat then met with a large group of party members and leaders, who were present at the weekly party meeting, and exchanged views with them on several ideas raised by the party members regarding party work and the problems of the masses.

Further Report

NC290840 Cairo MENA in English 0812 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Cairo, Feb 29--President Anwar as-Sadat told the Political Bureau of the National Democratic Party that Egypt is determined to have autonomous government established for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by May 26 and that after the creation of autonomous government the Palestinian people would bear responsibility for the determination of their future.

The president declared that Egypt insists on the application of the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords and guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people to full autonomous government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that Jerusalem be considered an integral part of the West Bank.

After the creation of autonomous government when the negotiations are completed by May 26, the Israeli military occupation forces would withdraw to determined security points and the Palestinian people would assume responsibility for running their affairs, and they would enter into negotiations, assuming responsibility for the determination of their future.

President as-Sadat yesterday called at the National Democratic Party Club after his meeting with the NDP Political Bureau and joined in a discussion of matters raised by NDP members of the People's Assembly in connection with the problems of the masses and party action.

During the discussion, which was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, President as-Sadat spoke about the main lines of Egypt's foreign policy. Egypt, he said, had entered the state of normalisation of relations with Israel in accordance with the stipulations of the peace treaty, Israel having fulfilled her commitments by withdrawing from 80 per cent of the area of Sinai behind the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line.

According to Minister of State for Presidency Affairs Mansur Hasan the question of prices of commodities was brought up as the main topic of discussion the party must prepare to provide radical solutions for.

AS-SADAT MEETING WITH NDP PARLIAMENTARY BODY POSTPONED

NC282041 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will meet with the National Democratic Party [NDP] parliamentary body on 9 March instead of 2 March as previously scheduled. This was announced today by Mansur Hasan, the minister of state for the presidency and the official responsible for culture and information services.

U.S. HEALTH, WELFARE SECRETARY HARRIS ARRIVES

NC281948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1835 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 February--U.S. Secretary of Health and Welfare Patricia Harris arrived in Cairo tonight on a 5-day visit to Egypt. She was met at the airport by Health Minister Dr Mamduh Jabr, Social Insurance and Welfare Minister Dr Amal 'Uthman and U.S. ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

During her visit, Patricia Harris will sign an agreement for joint Egyptian-U.S. cooperation in various health fields, under which Egypt will obtain $39.5 million as a contribution toward consolidating the Egyptian Health Ministry's efforts in various medical projects.

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY SUMMONS COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR

NC281313 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Salah Hasan summoned the Colombian ambassador in Cairo today and drew his attention to the need to protect the life of the Egyptian ambassador held hostage at the Embassy of the Dominican Republic. Hasan also asked that no decisions be taken that would exacerbate the situation and affect the safety and lives of the hostages.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT AHMED SEKOU TOURE ARRIVES 27 FEB

JN271512 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 February--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure arrived here this afternoon on a visit of several days to Iraq at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn.

The Guinean president was accorded a big official reception at Baghdad airport. He was received by President Saddam Husayn, the RCC members, the ministers, high-ranking Iraqi officials and the African ambassadors in Baghdad.

Talks Begin

JN281109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 28 February--The first round of party and official talks began here today between President Saddam Husayn and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

At the beginning of the meeting, President Saddam Husayn affirmed that Iraq and Guinea are both struggling within the nonalined states group against foreign hegemony, adding that the two states are seeking to spread goodness and love among the world's peoples and to establish a socialist society, devoid of exploitation and injustice.

The president pointed out that there are bridges linking Iraq and Guinea, since they are both Muslim Third World states belonging to the nonalined movement and struggling against foreign influence and hegemony.

The Guinean president expressed his country's concern with Iraq's economic and social developments.

The Guinean president praised the efforts to build a new Iraq, an Iraq that plays an effective role in the firm struggle against imperialism.

The Iraqi side to the talks included the following Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command members: First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan; Deputy Prime Minister Na'im Haddad; and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

The Guinean side to the talks included Dr Louis Lansana Beavogui, prime minister and member of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG] National Political Bureau; Abdoulaye Toure, minister of external affairs and cooperation and PDG National Political Bureau member; N'famata Keita, minister of energy and Konkure Dam project and PDG National Political Bureau member; and Diao Balde, domestic trade minister and PDG National Political Bureau member.

First Round Ends

JN281253 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 February--President Saddam Husayn and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure ended a 4-hour round of talks here this afternoon.

The talks, which were attended by the Iraqi and Guinean delegations, dealt with bilateral relations, ways of bolstering these relations and with an exchange of viewpoints on the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's experiments and those of the Democratic Party of Guinea in building a socialist society and in struggling against imperialism, foreign hegemony and all forms of racial discrimination.

The current international situation, the situation in the African Continent, areas of cooperation within the nonalined framework and ways of bolstering this movement's role in the international arena were also discussed.

Bilateral Relations Discussed

JN282059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 February--The Iraqi and Guinean sides held a round of official talks here this evening on bilateral relations and their promotion. The Iraqi side was headed by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan while the Guinean side was headed by Prime Minister Dr Louis Lansana Beavogui.

The discussion dealt with the current Arab and international situation and Arab-African relations and means for promoting them.

The meeting of the joint technical committee to draft a technical and economic cooperation agreement are scheduled to begin tomorrow.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY RETURNS HOME FOLLOWING GULF TOUR

JN290813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 February--Presidential Envoy Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, returned home at dawn today.

Shakir delivered written messages from President Saddam Husayn to the amirs of Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain and to the presidents of the UAE and the YAR.

The presidential envoy said that the viewpoints of Iraq and of the countries he visited are identical in regard to the issues contained in the messages, foremost of which is President Husayn's pan-Arab charter and the current Arab situation.

Shakir added that means of putting the charter into effect were discussed.

AR-RA'Y QUESTIONS UK MINISTER'S STATEMENTS ON ISRAELI TV

JN290947 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Feb 80 pp 1, 12 JN

[Editorial: "What Do You Mean, Mr Hurd?]

[Text] News agencies quoted British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd as saying in an interview with Israeli television something that boils down to this: that Britain does not intend to propose the amendment of UN Security Council Resolution No 242 and that in return, it wants progress to be made in the autonomy negotiations and the participation of West Bank and East Jerusalem citizens in these negotiations; and that Britain is apprehensive about the unanimous denunciation of the Camp David accords by the Arab states and the Palestinians.

If these reports are true, they can only mean either of two possibilities: first, that Britain is backing out of the European initiative being prepared, an initiative whose most significant premises were hinted at a few days ago by British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington; namely, the call for a UN Security Council Resolution amending Resolution 242 and including recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, since such a step would be an introduction to solving the issue.

The second possibility is that the long awaited European initiative, whose provisions were hinted at, is only a maneuver intended to save the autonomy talks through insinuations that, should these talks fail, the alternative would be a return to discussion of the issue of the Palestinian people's rights.

This is a clear conclusion to be drawn from the British minister of state's statement that Britain does not intend to propose the amendment of Resolution No 242 in return for progress in the autonomy negotiations, a conclusion further clarified by Hurd's call for the Palestinians' participation in the negotiations and his expressed apprehension over the unanimous Arab rejection of the Camp David accords.

There is no doubt that these two possibilities are of considerable gravity. There is also no doubt that the British minister's statements raise a question as to whether the intention behind such statements is to cast confusion over President Giscard d'Estaing's Arab tour, which begins tomorrow, particularly as the "European initiative" will be included in the talks he will conduct and as Hurd's timing on the interview comes only a few days before the scheduled date of the French president's tour.

Does this mean that Britain's sensitivity toward France's expected role in the region is one of the hidden factors behind the British minister's suspect statements, as if he wished to remind the Arabs that Britain still has the final say in the region?

At any rate, such statements should not pass unheeded by the Arabs. Rather, the Arabs should demand an official explanation of them and Britain should remember that if they are true, such statements only serve to remind the Arabs of British practices, which brought the Palestinians to their present state.

PHALANGIST LEADER MEETS PRESIDENT SARKIS

NC271305 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Text] At 1000, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil met with President Sarkis in B'abda Palace. Shaykh Pierre was accompanied by Phalangist Deputies Anis Abu Sharaf, Dr Rashid al-Khuri, Dr George Sa'adah, and Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. The meeting between President Ilyas Sarkis and the Phalangist leader lasted about 90 minutes and dealt with topics related to detente.

SOVIET MUSLIM OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

NC280940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Ziyautdin Babakhanov, the chairman of the spiritual administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, arrived in Beirut today for a visit of several days during which he will meet with the mufti of the Lebanese republic, His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid. Babkhanov will later go to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to participate in two religious meetings to be held in Mecca.

ARMY RECEIVES FOUR HELICOPTERS FROM FRANCE

NC281550 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] The Army Information Directorate stated today that on 28 February a new arms shipment reached the Lebanese army consisting of four French-made Gazelle helicopters. Pilot Lt Col Sulayman Mazlum, commander of the base and representative of the army command, and other army officers received the helicopters.

PALESTINIANS, AMAL MEMBERS CLASH IN BEIRUT

NC290645 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] An armed clash took place between armed Palestinian elements and members of the Amal Movement in As-Sullum quarters of Burj al-Barajinah last night. The two sides traded rocket and gunfire. The exchange of fire resulted in some persons being wounded, including Hani at-Tufayli, 'Abd al-Ilah Yaghi and a member of the 'Abd as-Satir family. Some armed Palestinians were detained and their car was burned.

It has been reported that the Syrian special forces have withdrawn from certain positions and barriers in Sawfar, Bhamoun and Ash-Shuf and that certain party members have taken over these positions.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER CONDEMNS EGYPT'S AS-SADAT

JN281317 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text of message from Syrian People's Assembly speaker Mahmud Hadid to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Tunis, date not specified--read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, Tunis:

The agent, As-Sadat, has added a new shameful deed to his treasonous actions, which began with his visit to occupied Jerusalem. On Egyptian land he has received the Israeli ambassador, his credentials and has hoisted the Israeli flag in Cairo. He deserves the curse of Arabdom, history and future generations.

The Syrian People's Assembly reiterates its anger with and denunciation of this treasonous step. It calls upon the Arab League Council to adopt measures to foil this action by means of wide-scale struggle. It calls upon the Arab masses to foil the treasonous plot and to boycott the Egyptian regime, which takes our arch-enemy as an ally and a supporter. The Syrian People's Assembly urges the Arabs to support the Syrian people in confronting the Zionist aggression.

Our Arab masses will never forgive As-Sadat's awful action. Arab right will eventually triumph in the end.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES JAPANESE ENVOY SONODA

JN281725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Sunao Sonoda, special envoy of Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, and the delegation accompanying him at 1415 today. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ba'uf al-Kasm, Minister of State Anwar Hamadah and Japanese ambassador in Damascus Masanao Odaka.

Sonoda delivered a letter from Ohira to President Hafiz al-Asad. President al-Asad also discussed with Sonoda Syrian-Japanese cooperation and issues of mutual interest. Sonoda expressed Japan's desire to develop relations of cooperation with Syria and to increase Japan's participation in the efforts to establish peace and stability in the Middle East. Sonoda added that to achieve this, Japan is willing to use its political and economic influence and to adopt an independent policy.

Sonoda stressed Japan's stand, which says that peace in the Middle East must be a comprehensive one based on the UN resolutions in order to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination. Sonoda added that Japan opposes Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

President Hafiz al-Asad thanked the Japanese envoy for the message from Japanese Premier Ohira and stressed that Syria desires to develop cooperation with Japan.

Speaking about the situation in the area, President Hafiz al-Asad explained that the Camp David agreements are an attempt to subjugate the Arabs and to impose Israel's conditions, which are backed by the United States, and that As-Sadat's signing of the Camp David agreements is considered a capitulation and submission on As-Sadat's part.

President al-Asad also stressed that peace is an important objective and that in light of the present facts, the only course for peace is through action by the United Nations, particularly the UN Security Council. President al-Asad explained that Syria remains committed to nonalinement and clings to the independence of its decisions and that Syria is eager to cooperate with everybody in the interest of mankind. Sonoda expressed understanding for the Syrian Arab Republic's stand.

Efforts for Mideast Peace

OW290253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0296 GMT 29 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Damascus, Feb 28, KYODO--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad told former Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda Thursday that Syria plans to seek new U.N. resolutions for attaining peace in the Middle East, officials said. They said Sonoda, who is currently visiting Syria as the special envoy of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, told the president that Japan would exert economic and political efforts for building up a new framework for Middle East peace. No progress has been made toward a Middle East peace due to strong resistance from Arab nations to moves by the U.S., Israel and Egypt based on the Camp David agreements. Syria is hoping to break the deadlock at the initiative of the Arab countries based on U.N. resolutions.

The fact that Sonoda pledged Japan's cooperation in this context is regarded by observers as indicating that Japan plans to carry out an active and independent diplomacy on the Middle East question in the future.

Most of the more than two hours of the meeting between Sonoda and Al-Asad was devoted to the Middle East peace problem, the officials said. Sonoda told Al-Asad that attainment of an impartial, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East was essential for the sake of world peace, they said. The latest situation in Afghanistan has made it increasingly necessary to achieve peace speedily in the Middle East, he was quoted as telling Al-Asad.

Sonoda said he considers that the Middle East should not become the scene for disputes between superpowers and that all problems should be solved through peaceful means. He said that although Japan and Syria differ in their positions in some sectors, consultations should be continued between the two countries since there are common issues on which they agree. As for the concrete views of Japan, Sonoda said it opposes Israel's settlement in occupied territories on the Jordan River's West Bank and holds that peace in the Middle East should be a comprehensive one although it supports the Camp David accords, according to the officials. Al-Asad told Sonoda that the Middle East policies of the U.S. were for the sake of Israeli expansionism, saying that American aid to Israel was making U.S.-Syria relations difficult and destroying the balance in the Middle East.

He reiterated that Syria was opposed to an agreement based on the Camp David accords which ignored the Arab people and their friends, the official said. They said Al-Asad also stressed the need for settlement of the Middle East issue through consultations. He said Syria planned to continue discussions in the future on ways to attain peace, adding that there is no way to reach a settlement other than through peaceful means. The President said it is now impossible to achieve peace at Middle East peace talks in Geneva and that a solution can be reached only at the United Nations.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM RECEIVES PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL

JN281331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, today.

They discussed the current Arab situation, particularly developments in the Lebanese arena. They also discussed the Israeli threats, which have recently been escalated and supported by troop concentrations on the Syrian border and in southern Lebanon, and the national duties that must be shouldered by the Palestinian resistance and Syria. These duties also require that the Arabs face up to their responsibilities in confronting the Zionist and imperialist plans, to which As-Sadat is a partner, and in strengthening steadfastness and confrontation posts in the Arab arena.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES SOVIET MUSLIM DELEGATION

JN282106 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] At 1730 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of Soviet Muslim men of religion made up of Abd al-Gani Abdullah, deputy [as heard] chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan; (Tal-at), imam-Khativ of the Kazan mosque; and Anwar, director of the religious affairs department in the Uzbekistan Soviet Republic. The meeting was attended by Vladimir Yukhin, Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

After being welcomed by President al-Asad, Abd al-Gani Abdullah expressed the delegation's happiness over and admiration for the historic islamic sites in Syria and the delegation's thanks for the warm welcome its members are being accorded during the visit. The discussion dealt with the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist in various fields between Syria and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation presented President al-Asad with a copy of the Holy Koran, printed in the Soviet Union, and other Islamic documents and publications as gifts. President al-Asad thanked them and presented copies of the Holy Koran printed in Damascus to the delegation members.

During the presentation of the gifts, President al-Asad said: I welcome you as a delegation representing the Muslim men of religon in the Soviet Union, and I am happy, as a Muslim who is proud of Islam, to present you with these copies of the Holy Koran which have been printed in Damascus. The Holy Koran is the closest thing to one's heart because God almighty revealed it to His Prophet to be the guideline for all peoples.

President al-Asad added: I hope you will convey our greetings to Muslims of the Soviet Union, the country with which we are linked by the closest of links. We appreciate its support for our cause and our struggle against aggression.

The delegation members received the copies of the Holy Koran with thanks.

ALGERIA

MINISTER RETURNS FROM TUNIS CONFERENCE

LD280016 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0000 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Minister of Information and Culture Abdelhamid Mehri has returned to Algiers after participating in the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council.

In a press statement he gave on leaving Tunis, Mehri said that the Arab League Council has studied the issue put to it most seriously and responsibly. He added that the council is convinced that the continuation of tension between Tunisia and Libya will not serve any Arab country or the Arab nation at large.

Mehri also said: I believe that the resolution adopted by the council represents a suitable basis for solving the current conflicts and constitutes a strong bridge for the normalization of relations between the two fraternal countries.

ALGIERS: POLISARIO LEADER APPEALS TO MOROCCO TO NEGOTIATE

LD281026 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The liberated territories--The celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the birth of the republic were characterized by the speech delivered to scores of delegations by the secretary general of the POLISARIO Front in which he renewed the front's call to the Rabat regime for direct negotiations, and by the announcement made by the Iranian delegate about that country's official recognition of the Saharan Republic, which adds a further diplomatic victory to the cause of the Saharan people who are struggling for their freedom and independence.

A large rally was organized at the Saharan camps during which Mohamed Abdul 'Aziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, delivered a speech in which he reviewed the struggle of the Saharan people on various fronts before scores of delegations from sisterly and friendly countries, parties and organizations, mainly the Algerian delegation led by Mohamed Cherif Messadia, member of the Central Committee and minister of veterans affairs.

The POLISARIO Front secretary general called on the king of Morocco "to participate in direct negotiations." The Saharan leader pointed out that the misrepresentative reasons to which Rabat resorts, as was the case of the Mauritanian leaders in the past, to delay peace.

Abdul 'Aziz stressed before the participating delegations, including the Algerian delegation led by Mohamed Cherif Messadia, member of the FLN Party Central Committee and minister of veteran affairs; that the backing which Morocco is receiving from its friends represents a threat to the peoples of the region and that the cold war threatens this part of Africa.

The POLISARIO Front secretary general condemned the U.S. decision to deliver arms to Morocco on the pretext that they would induce this country to take part in negotiations. In Abdul 'Aziz's opinion Washington's decision constitutes an escalation of the dispute and an encouragement to the inflexible policy of the Moroccan regime.

In conclusion Abdul 'Aziz called on international organizations to exert pressure on Morocco for it to return to international legitimacy.

DPRK PARTY DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN ALGIERS

LD290929 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22-23 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[APS report: "Continuation of Algerian-Korean Talks"]

[Text] Algiers--On Thursday, delegations of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and of the FLN led respectively by Kim Hwan, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Djillali Guezzane Affane, Politburo member and president of the elections and elected commission, continued their talks at Zirout Palace.

During these talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the leader of the Korean delegation thanked the FLN Central Committee for giving him an opportunity to visit Algeria and conveyed the KWP's greetings to the FLN. He then delivered a speech in which he recalled his party's orientations and its views on domestic and foreign policy and Korea's reunification.

Prior to this speech, Guezzane Affane outlined the history of the Algerian people's struggle under FLN leadership, gave a general picture of Algeria's achievements in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres and explained the principles guiding Algeria's foreign policy and its views on major international problems. Let us recall that a reception was given by the leader of the Algerian delegation at the Aurassi Hotel. Several high party and state officials were present.

At 1200 on Thursday, Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, Politburo member and party coordinator, received Kim Hwan, KWP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at Zirout Youcef Palace.

Affane Guezzane, Politburo member and president of the elections and elected commission, was present at the meeting.

The talks related, among other things, to the development of relations between the two countries and the two parties to mutual advantage. The two parties also discussed international problems, especially problems of common interest.

On Thursday night, Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui gave a dinner in honor of the DPRK delegation led by Kim Hwan at the "Moncada" residence. Guezzane Affane Djillali, leaders of party commissions and central committee members were among the guests.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH INDIAN LEADERS

LD281510 Algiers APS in English 1207 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New Delhi, 28 February, (APS)--Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia who arrived here Tuesday had talks Wednesday with his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao, following his audience by India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi.

It is said here that the first political Algero-Indian talks mainly centred on the analysis of the international situation and on initiatives the non-aligned are to take to reduce tension in the world and find a peaceful solution to the current problems.

On the other hand, after his meeting with Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Ben Yahia stressed "the fact that the Indian and Algerian viewpoints on all problems discussed, are similar."

Among the two delegations, everyone is impressed by the common approach of the analyses done by Mr. Ben Yahia and his counterpart, both on the causes and consequences of the current tension and on the means of implement for opposing it.

The two sides seem to agree on a progressive and discreet approach of the solution to the present problems, which complicity [as received] was underlined on both sides during these first talks. In turn, the Indian press stresses the possibility of an Indian-Algerian joint initiative to convene non-alined extraordinary foreign ministers' conference.

The political talks will resume today furthermore following his talks with Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Ben Yahia declared to the Algerian news agency representative "we agreed with Mrs. Gandhi to develop political understanding between our two countries and the economic, scientific and cultural relations. I have extended to Mrs Gandhi President Chandli Bendjedid's salutations and his invitation to visit Algeria".

Mr. Ben Yahia added that this invitation was accepted with great pleasure".

"I am convinced after this meeting, that relations between our two countries are to develop quantitatively and qualitatively, in the interest of the two peoples, of the non-aligned movement, in view of the establishment of a more just world, more free and peaceful" Mr. Ben Yahia concluded.

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL APPOINTED

LD290859 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22-23 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[APS report: "Brazil's Assent to Mr Kherbi's Appointment as Ambassador"]

[Text] Algiers--The government of the Federative Republic of Brazil has recently given its assent to the appointment of Ahmed Amine Kherbi as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

LIBYA

ARAB LEAGUE TO DISCUSS ONLY EGYPT-ISRAEL NORMALIZATION

LD281512 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] JANA has said that as a result of the great changes with regard to the events in Tunisia which are represented in the collapse of Hedi Nouira, the fact that he has finally moved away from the Tunisian people and the total withdrawal of the French forces from Tunisia as a result of the understanding and contacts that took place between Libya and France, the Arab League Council which is meeting in an emergency session in Tunisia has only one topic before it, namely, the normalization of relations between the defeated regime and the enemy. The agency said that the Arab nation is called upon, as a result of the grave strategic line which is represented in the normalization of relations between the defeated and the Zionists to concentrate all their resources to confront this planned threat against the Arab nation.

AL-QADHDHAFI ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI MOVES

LD271549 Tripoli JANA in English 1414 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the revolution addressed the following cable to the kings, princes and presidents of Arab states:

Brothers, kings, princes and presidents of Arab states, no doubt the Arab nation was shocked as it saw the (Israeli) ambassador present his credentials officially to a head of an Arab state, namely Egypt, while an Arab ambassador presents his credentials officially to the president of the enemy state.

This shock was clearly expressed by the Sudanese Government which did not think that the Egyptian president would go as far as this in his treasonous course. That is the government which had maintained its links with the As-Sadat government until he fell in the shameful predicament, and followed his path until everything turned upside down. But you may not hate something which might turn out to be to your benefit.

Brothers, As-Sadat's actions after several preparations led to very serious consequences for the region and for the future of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. These serious issues include:

1--The presentation of the Egyptian ambassador's credentials in Jerusalem indicated that the two sides agreed that Jerusalem is a Jewish capital. This had been approved after the ambassador himself was accepted, in spite of As-Sadat's previous declarations about Jerusalem.

2--The huge military aid given to the two sides by the USA following the normalization of relations meant that the two sides have now become a military, political and economic alliance. This was being confirmed every week. It meant more than an alliance, that the intention is clearly towards the control of the oilfields through this dirty alliance and, moreover, the control of the religious holy shrines in the Middle East, from Jerusalem to Mecca and from Hebron to Khaiber and Medina.

3-- Following the treaties and declarations and political and military manoeuvres in the Arab Gulf and Arab Peninsula as well as in the rest of the offended Arab world, following the birth of this illegitimate Egyptian-(Israeli) alliance supported by the USA, which had alleged to be civilized and branded Arabs as backward like the Africans, it has now become clear that the Arab nation is to be divided for the benefit of others.

4--As-Sadat has convinced himself and his new allies that Egypt is not Arab and that, like (Israel), it is alien. Aliens tend to befriend each other. This is the slogan As-Sadat is advocating with the enemies of the Arab nation. This proved there is a genuine intention to establish an alliance against Arabs in order to rob them of their national resources particularly energy, to gradually destroy the Arab nation until the Arabs themselves become aliens, astray, far from civilization.

As-Sadat expressed this openly by saying: We Egyptians and (Israelis) meet as civilized peoples. Even if Arabs did not submit and even if their oil and holy shrines are not seized, this new alliance is designed to terrorize them until they give in and act according to the enemy's wishes.

5--What we should deduct from all this is:

That As-Sadat's policies should not be attributed to the Arabs and should not be considered as Arab. This would be a fatal mistake. These policies should be looked upon as designed by a man who convinced himself and his allies that he is an enemy of the Arabs and a brother of the (Israelis). To the whole world this is as clear as daylight. However it cannot blind the sight but blinds the heart.

As to our belief in Egypt's true Arabism, its belonging and common destiny, it is firm in our hearts and in the hearts of the Egyptians and could not be shaken by the treasons of As-Sadat which have gone as far as apostasy and absurdity and are seen as such by the very enemies.

Brothers, unless the Arab nation rallies its top political, military and economic levels, levels which can legitimately speak and act on behalf of the Arab nation, whether this right is assumed or granted by delegations, while observing the historic national and religious responsibility for the present and future of the nation, I repeat, unless the nation rallies to face this threat immediately and courageously, this situation could become really grave because the events could follow a different trend such as:

1--Addressing the Arab masses directly for them to defend their right to a dignified life on their land, should the officials fail to face the threats facing these masses and jeopardizing their future.

2--Uprisings and revolts are a national reaction in defence of the masses' survival and dignity and in revenge for the martyrs of the glorious past.

3--Resorting to defensive, imperative, instinctive and individualistic actions by all Arabs, with all those who believe. The threats of the enemies and that of the allies are both dangerous and evil. But this is the least harmful. This is clear and urgent. There is no justification whatsoever for any Arab state after this black day, the 26th of January [as received] 1980 to keep Egyptian embassies which we know so far are still keeping all their staff in well-known Arab capitals, with only the ambassadors missing. The same applies to the airlines which are serving the (Israelis) from Tel Aviv to Cairo and still flying to Arab capitals.

Moreover, the general and private investments have now been integrated in Egyptian banks with the enemy's financial investments, an integration achieved with Arab funds which were not available to the enemy until the Arab investments were merged with the enemy's in Egyptian banks. The same applies to tourism which has not hitherto stopped between well-known Arab countries and Egypt.

The mixing of Arab tourists with the (Israelis) in Egypt, in their entertainment places, in Egyptian hotels and in the means of transport which will inevitably carry the (Israelis) with the Arabs, is in itself a break of the psychological barrier, which As-Sadat promised you to remove.

So. Is that the end of us? At the end, despite the acute harm caused by the relinquishment of the Arab nation's rights, despite the potential dangers against the future of this nation which the enemies are plotting against, despite the huge losses suffered and the great victories won by the enemy and in spite of the humiliation which has hurt the Arab nation and its holy shrines, despite all this, a mighty nation is one which gains strength from the acuteness of its suffering. From the challenges of defeats it wrenches victories. Allah is greater than the great power which has created (Israel). And Allah is mightier than the mightiest force in the world today.

Immortality to the Arab nation and its martyrs in Palestine.

Your brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

MAURITANIA

ECONOMY MINISTER COMMENTS ON TOUR OF GULF STATES

AB280645 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 27 Feb 80 AB

[Text] The minister of economy and finance, Mr Ahmed Ould Zein, has returned from his tour of the Gulf states, notably, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. During his tour, the minister delivered messages [words indistinct] from Lt Khouna Ould Haydalah to the leaders of those countries. He also met the leaders of those countries, and had fruitful discussions with them.

In Saudi Arabia the minister signed an agreement on the transformation of a $45 million credit into a gift; and in Abu Dhabi, Mr Ahmed Ould Zein signed a loan agreement for about $4 million with the president of the Arab Monetary Fund.

[Begin Ould Zein recording] I went to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates bearing a message from Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydalah, president of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state and government, to the leaders of these brother countries. The message falls within the framework of the relations which exist between our country and these friendly and brother countries.

What I realized was that the solidarity of the leaders of these countries for our country is complete. Also their support for the recovery policy instituted by the Military Committee for National Salvation, headed by President Mohammed Khouna Haydalah, is total. I also noted that the leaders of these brother countries are satisfied with the remarkable efforts being made by our country in spite of (?difficulties).

Concerning the main aim of the mission, I was able to hold talks with the people in charge of [word indistinct] and the results were (?satisfactory). My visit to Saudi Arabia enabled me to sign an agreement by which a $45 million credit which had been granted our country will be transformed into a gift. I also signed an agreement with the president of the Arab Monetary Fund for a loan of nearly $4 million and finally (?another loan) of $16 million. In conclusion I would like to thank my host countries for the warm welcome I received [words indistinct] the Mauritanian people. [end recording].

IRAQI ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT

JN290753 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Nouakchott, 29 February--President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy delivered a written message last night to Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, Mauritanian president and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation.

The message, which was delivered by RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, deals with current world affairs and the dimensions of the pan-Arab charter proposed by President Saddam Husayn on 8 February.

'Abd al-Karim left Nouakchott early this morning on his way home.

GOVERNMENT CHARGES MOROCCO WITH VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

LD282359 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The national Mauritanian Press Agency has reported that the Moroccan Air Force has violated the sanctity of our air space twice this week in the area of E-N-Ouadibou. The first violation occurred at 0945 26 February when two Moroccan F-5 aircraft flew over the town and the neighboring military positions. Two F-5 planes also flew over the same area at 1415 GMT 26 February.

At the same time, a Moroccan warship with the name [word indistinct] Br-2 was seen off the shores of E-N-Ouadibou.

Such aggressive acts are completely unacceptable and they constitute a serious violation of our national sovereignty. As these acts have been committed by a fraternal neighboring country with whom the Mauritanian Government has always endeavored to maintain good friendly relations [words indistinct] they constitute a challenge to sound logic.

Such actions are not conducive to the establishment of the ties of amity and friendship which both Mauritania and Morocco pledged to establish between themselves for the good of their two peoples.

We take this opportunity to reaffirm that the government of Mauritania still maintains a neutral stand in regard to the conflict over the Sahara. [words indistinct].

But the patience of the Mauritanian Government is not limitless. It would be sad indeed if the aggressive Moroccan actions which constitute a violation of Mauritanian territorial sovereignty and the dignity of its people were to force Mauritania to reconsider its neutral position.

TUNISIA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON LIBYAN ATTACK

LD281619 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Feb 80 P 3 LD

[Interview given 'Irfan Nizam ad-Din and 'Abd al-Latif al-Furati by Tunisian National Assembly President Sadek Mokhaddem at his office--date not given]

[Excerpts] Tunis--[Question] What lesson should Tunisia and the Arab states learn from the Qafsah operation?

[Answer] We are still at the beginning of this battle. We were expecting it as a result of the policy pursued by the Libyan regime. Similar aggressions are expected to be committed, probably in different forms.

What we deduce from it is that some people are indifferent and do not attach any value to the international laws and charters and the cultural values to which all societies adhere, particularly our Islamic societities which are founded on good-neighborlines and joint work and cooperation for the benefit of the whole. The relations and ties that bind Tunisia and Libya are the same times that bind all Islamic states. Neighborhood and common cultural heritage necessitate cooperation and solidarity, not sabotage, the spreading of anarchy and the formation of terrorist gangs--acts which serve the aims of international conflict and not the small states and which are instigated from afar.

[Question] Recently, you participated in extensive Arab meetings. Through my preliminary contacts, I observed some kind of Tunisian reproof of the Arab brothers for their attitude regarding the recent incidents in Qafsah. Am I right? What is your assessment of the Arab position regarding what Tunisia has been subjected to?

[Answer] What I can say is that, through our participation with our Arab brothers in the Arab League and the Arab community, we tried to make them fully and objectively aware of the imminent danger. We are aware that training camps constitute a grave danger not confined to Tunisia alone. Tunisia was the target of the operation this time, but several Arab and African staces have been targets before. We therefore hope that the Arab states and governments will realize the consequences of this danger and adopt a clear attitude to it. When a family member misbehaves or rebels, that member must be disciplined and checked.

What we are seeking is security for all the Arab regimes and not for Tunisia alone. We can defend ourselves and check all such attempts. The danger lies in the fact that it was Tunisia's turn this time, but who knows which Arab country comes next. We must not be surprised, because mercenaries are present in training camps in every country and a great deal of money is being spent on them.

[Question] Will you be making appeals to international parliaments?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. I will send the statement issued by the National Assembly on Wednesday, 13 February 1980, to the Arab, African and international parliaments because it invokes the international conscience and denounces and condemns the Libyan operation. This move is necessary in order to buttress the moves the government has already made in other international spheres and institutions.

YIG'AL ALLON DIES OF HEART ATTACK

TA290814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] Knesset member Yig'al Allon, a Labor Party leader, died at the 'Afula Hospital this morning. He died after having suffered a heart attack.

TALKS END AT THE HAGUE, JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

TA281715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The autonomy talks at The Hague have ended. In a joint communique to be published this evening it is stated that the participants have agreed to establish two working groups: one to deal with legal matters and the other will deal with economic issues. The composition of the committees and the level of the people composing them will be agreed upon next week in a telephone consultation between Burg, Khalil and Linowitz. The committees will be formed by ministers or senion officials. Their purpose will be to formulate decisions on disputed issues.

A schedule for the negotiations during the month of March was also agreed upon. The plenum of the committees will meet in Cairo at the end of March and the working groups of the autonomy talks will confer within a few days. The working groups were instructed to speedily complete their work, if possible by the end of March.

Carter Considering Personal Intervention

TA282019 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] President Carter is considering personal intervention in the autonomy talks so that they can be concluded by the end of May. This is reported by our Washington correspondent Dan Raviv.

The White House has discussed several ways which would enable President Carter to intervene in the process, including a summit meeting with President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin.

Israeli sources in Washington foresee tension in the Israeli-U.S. relationships against this background in the next few weeks.

Burg, Khalil Differ on Deadline

TA290849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Minister Yosef Burg, head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks, said Israel does not regard 26 May as an obligatory deadline for concluding the autonomy talks, but merely a challenge. Mustafa Khalil, the Egyptian premier, said on the other hand, that his country viewed that date as a final and committing deadline for completing the discussions, and if no agreement is reached before that date, no other deadline will follow. Both personalities were speaking at a new conference in The Hague yesterday, summing up the ninth round of autonomy talks.

Ambassador Sol Linowitz said that even though the deadline was binding, it cannot be guaranteed that the talks will successfully conclude on that date.

Our correspondent has learned that the Israeli delegation flatly rejected two American proposals that had been made during the talks; one requested a discussion on the participation of East Jerusalem residents in the autonomy elections, and the other demanded the creation of a specific committee that would define the issues of security. The Cabinet will most probably discuss those U.S. initiatives after Dr Burg returns at the beginning of next week.

WEIZMAN, 'ALI CONCLUDE MEETING, AGREEMENT REACHED

TA282020 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The finalizing and normal [as heard] meeting between Ministers Weizman and 'Ali ended this evening. Agreements on transportation, aviation, communications and tourism between Israel and Egypt were concluded at the meeting. The subcommittees on normalization will convene again in March, whereas Ministers Weizman and 'Ali will meet again at the beginning of April in Egypt.

'ALI SAYS EGYPT TO ASK FOR EARLY WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

TA281954 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Interview with Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by military correspondent 'Amiram Nir in English--time and place not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] General 'Ali, when Egypt and Israel exchanged ambassadors this week the whole Arab world protested and demonstrated. Are you still optimistic about the chances that other Arab countries will join Egypt in the peace course? How long can Egypt go on alone?

[Answer] Yes, sure, I am still optimistic. Only, we have to show them that there will be a solution and that there is something feasible.

[Question] If you had to make a guess which Arab country would be the first to join Egypt--which one would it be?

[Answer] I think that if there will be a reasonable solution [of the Palestinian question], the whole Arab world will be joining the solution. The first will be Jordan. Then, the others will join.

[Question] General, how long can Egypt go on by itself if other Arab countries do not join it yet?

[Answer] Egypt is following the logic. As far as we are following logic, we can go whenever it is needed.

[Question] It seems, General, that there is a considerable amount of opposition to peace inside Egypt, too. For instance, associations of doctors, journalists, labor unions have resented the cooperation with their Israeli counterparts. Is that what one may call proper normalization?

[Answer] Maybe it is some sort of expression that they are not satisfied with the way the negotiations of the comprehensive peace settlement are going on.

[Question] Again, the autonomy, the Palestinians.

[Answer] Again, the autonomy, the Palestinian problem.

[Question] General, the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is due in about 2 years from now. Is Egypt going to ask for earlier phases of withdrawals?

[Answer] I am sure, if this is possible, you will not hesitate.

[Question] Will you ask for it?

[Answer] I will ask for it.

[Question] General 'Ali, this is your first visit to Israel, your normal visit after normalization started. When do you think security normalization can take place between both countries?

[Answer] This is not a security normalization but it is a strategic cooperation, you mean. As maybe you yourself asked me the same question in Aswan--as far as I remember and I remember that I answered you--this will depend also upon the solution of the Middle East problem, that is, the Palestinian problem.

[Question] General, so much depends on the autonomy and the Palestinians according to what you say.

[Answer] It is a fact of life.

[Question] Does it not justify the sense and the feeling in Israel that one has to be careful about peace?

[Answer] No, this has nothing to do with peace. Peace is peace.

'Ali Comments on Peace Treaty

TA291020 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Feb 80 p 1 TA

[By Galilee correspondent 'Atallah Mansur]

[Excerpts] Egyptian Defense Minister General Kamal Hasan 'Ali does not foresee any limitation on strategic cooperation with Israel after a comprehensive peace has been achieved. However, he regards this kind of peace as a condition for it. 'Ali thinks that at present there is no need for such cooperation beyond the existence of the telephone line connecting him with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman.

These remarks were made yesterday by the Egyptian defense minister at the end of a private tour of Kibbutz Ginosar accompanied by Minister Weizman at the invitation of MK Yig'al Allon, who invited the Egyptian minister to continue the conversation they began at the Israeli defense minister's residence about 6 months ago.

Replying to journalists' questions, General 'Ali said that Egypt coordinated its positions with the United States. He said that the peace treaty lifted the pressure on the Egyptian armed forces. However, Egypt was still tied by commitments to several Arab countries threatened by invasion. As an example, he mentioned the principality of Oman which is threatened by South Yemen aggression--following the model of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--and the Egyptian Army should be ready to assist Oman in case such a threat materializes.

'Ali said that the exchange of military attaches between Israel and Egypt was an integral part of normalization. Replying to a question on events in Syria, he said that the situation there was affected by certain conditions. "However, we hope that our achievements will [positively] affect events in Syria and make them join the peace process."

CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS CAIRO FOR TALKS

TA290922 Jerusalem POST in English 29 Feb 80 p 2 TA

[Excerpt] Cairo--Talks have opened here between the high-ranking Israeli delegation and top Egyptian officials on cultural ties between the two countries. The talks will result, it is hoped, in a cultural agreement--an unspecific document lauding the cultural heritages of the two countries and professing the desire to develop cultural contacts within the framework of the "normalization."

There is also to be, say Israeli sources, a protocol accompanying the cultural agreement, and this will detail the first practical steps toward cultural cooperation. The Israeli sources mention exchanges of scientists and academics on a limited scale as one possible area of agreement. The Israelis are also prepared to discuss government scholarships for students researching fields of common interest.

TZIPORI ON PEACE WITH EGYPT, SITUATION ON SYRIAN BORDER

TA282024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Another aspect of peace with Egypt and of events on our northern border are included in the remarks made by Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori before the Haifa traders' union today. Among those listening was our correspondent Haviva Roger. [begin recording]

[Roger] The impact of peace is especially felt at a time of tension in the border, such as the tension prevailing now in the north in the wake of Syria's latest moves--the deputy defense minister said.

[Tzipori] This is the first time that we have encountered such military tension--and I am telling you that we should not underestimate Syria. It is a mighty power which should not be disregarded--this is the first time when we have had such warnings and dangers. The State of Israel remains still and quiet and not even one reserve soldier is recruited. In similar cases, when we had a border with Egypt on the south and the west, gentlemen, we would have mobilized soldiers a long time ago. Today, without mobilization, the State of Israel can permit itself to transfer troops from one site to another, to sit quietly, to expect and hope that they do not do any silly things and to be prepared to hit them with all our force if that becomes necessary. This is a direct contribution of peace.

[Roger] Mr Tzipori says that the test of peace will be Egypt's reaction when Israel returns to the international border in case a war erupts on the eastern and northern borders. He goes on to comment on Israel's commitment toward the Christian southern Lebanon.

[Tzipori] Our commitment toward Lebanon is composed of two parts: As far as Major Haddad and southern Lebanon are concerned, the State of Israel will not let him collapse, period. As far as northern Lebanon is concerned, we will try to assist them. Beyond that, the issue will have to be weighed. [end recording]

LEBANESE PHALANGIST DENIES RECEIVING ISRAELI ARMS

TA281900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Phalangist leader Amin al-Jumayyil has said that his men have never received arms from Israel. In an interview to the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR, Al-Jumayyil claimed that 85 percent of the arms owned by the Christian militias originate in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Some of the arms were bought in the black market in Cyprus. Thus, Al-Jumayyil was responding to the demands that he undertake a written commitment to cut any relation with Israel as a condition for his participation at the national reconciliation talks which began in Beirut.

MAPAM OPPOSED TO 'COOPTING' OF INDEPENDENT LIBERALS

TA271833 Jersualem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

[Text] MAPAM is opposed to coopting the independent liberals to the Alinement. However, MAPAM Secretary Victor Shem-Tov said that as the date for the Knesset elections approaches the possibility to set up a joint front would be examined.

Regarding the negotiations the Labor Party leaders are conducting with the heads of Shay, the Citizens' Rights Movement and the independent liberals to establish a joint opposition administration in the Knesset, Shem-Tov said that MAPAM was opposed to that notion as well. MAPAM was of the opinion that such a body would be superfluous.

SHAY, INDEPENDENT LIBERALS DISCUSS FORMATION OF CENTER PARTY

TA291011 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Feb 80 p 2 TA

[By correspondent on party affairs]

[Text] Yesterday Shay and the independent liberals discussed the possibility of setting up a center party, which would also include additional political forces from the Likud's liberals, the Democratic Movement and the five of the Yiar Circle [established recently to fight social problems].

The meeting was initiated by Shay and held at the Movement's offices in Tel Aviv. According to the plan submitted for discussion, a joint Shay-independent liberals council will be established, and it will constitute the supreme body of the new party. The Shay delegation was headed by Knesset members Amnon Rubinstein and Mordekhay Virshubsky and the independent liberals delegation was headed by Mr Moshe Kol and Gid'on Hausner.

The independent liberals reported on their contacts with Labor Party leaders and on the fact that the plan to establish a common alinement is opposed by MAPAM.

The independent liberals did not respond to the proposal submitted by Shay. Its executives will meet next week to discuss the proposal. It should be noted that Knesset members Me'ir 'Amit and David Golomb of Shay are reticent about the notion of establishing a center party. This week 'Amit said that he would not take part in a party of a center or liberal orientation.

U.S. JEWISH LEADER ATTACKS SETTLEMENT POLICY

TA261754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Reform Jewish leaders meeting in Jerusalem this week are against the government's settlement policy. This is the conclusion of Rabbi (Richard Hirsh), the executive director of the movement's center here, and he believes that he represents the feelings of Reform Jews abroad. The Reform Jews are particularly upset with the fact that most of the government's efforts are aimed at Judaea and Samaria, while areas inside the Green Line, including their own project in the 'Arava Desert has been frozen out.

Last night, for the first time in public, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, top American Reform leader, attacked the government policy.

[Begin Schindler recording] Now let me say at once that I am not a housing expert, and unfortunately I do not know in its minute detail the security needs of this country in all its respects. Still, the disproportion of priorities reflected by these figures is so dramatic that it startles the eye: It is absurd on its surface. [applause]

Everything for the periphery, nothing at all for the core. For Judaea and Samaria so much, for the Galil so little. And for the 'Arava, hemmed in as it is by Jordan on the one side and by Egypt on the other, nothing. Nothing at all? Is not the Galil important to this nation's safety? Does not the 'Arava have a place in the Israel of the future? And what about young people who are waiting to build the land? Are they not needed now? [end recording]

Rabbi Schindler called on the government to change its settlement priorities.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PLANNED--Original methods for the production of uranium from the Negev phosphates are now being developed within the framework of the preparations for the establishment of a nuclear power plant. This fact emerges from next year's Energy and Infrastructure Ministry budget. The budget further indicates that the Haluza area of the Negev may be the location for the first nuclear power plant in Israel. Contacts will be made with various elements to locate organizations to participate in building the plant. In addition, 238 million Israeli pounds were allocated in the new ministry's budget for the purpose of checking the profitability of a nuclear power plant and alternative sites for it. [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Feb p 6 TA]

AFGHANISTAN

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS MARKED

JN281846 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The 61st anniversary of the establishment of good neighborly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR was celebrated yesterday. The ceremony, which was sponsored by the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, was attended by several members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, several ministers, senior government officials, the members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, the USSR ambassador, the ambassadors of the socialist countries and the Vietnamese charge d'affaires in Kabul.

At the ceremony, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, education minister and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, explained some (?points) about Afghan-Soviet relations, relations which emerged with dignity in this long stage in history and which constitute the best model for peaceful coexistence and friendly relations between the two countries.

Dr Ratebzad referred to the aid extended by the Soviet Union following the great Sawr Revolution. She disclosed the intrigues of imperialism, reaction and the fascist alliance between Amin and U.S. imperialism.

Soviet Ambassador Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev delivered a speech in which he said: Since the Great October Socialist Revolution, relations between our two countries have been based on the Afghan people's (?victory) against British colonialism in their struggle for liberty and independence. They are also based on equality, peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs. This was first announced in history by Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the party and our state.

While shedding light on the various phases of the development of the aforementioned relations, the Soviet ambassador said: With the success of the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan, a new phase began in the development of the strong and firm relations of friendship in the spirit of revolutionary solidarity.

RATEBZAD LEAVES ON VISIT TO GDR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD282244 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Politburo and minister of training and education, is heading a delegation that left to pay an official visit to the GDR and the CSSR following invitations from the parties and governments of those countries. At Kabul international airport several members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, members of the Revolutionary Council, members of the Council of Ministers, the deputy, officials of the Ministry of Training and Education and the ambassadors of the USSR, GDR, and CSSR were present to bid farewell to Dr Anahita Ratebzad and her entourage.

MEETING OF GUILD MEMBERS REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PDPA

LD282327 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] For the defense of the Sawr Revolution and its objectives and for the purpose of starting the work of the guilds of Kabul city, a meeting representing the guilds of the various parts of Kabul was held today by its representatives at the hall of the workers of Afghanistan.

At the start of this meeting a few verses of the Koran were read. Afterwards the president of the Workers Union of Afghanistan made a speech on the role of the guilds in the social life of our people. Habib Mangal, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and member of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, addressing the audience said:

You toilers and noble artisans are well aware that a few days ago internal reaction with the help of the region's reaction and imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, reactionary circles of Pakistan and China, for the purpose of upsetting the normal life of our noble people, sent their obedient servants to Kabul to engage here in looting, plundering, killing and arson. With surreptitious intimidation, too, they kept you toilers from your daily activities.

Habib Mangal added: With the help of almighty God and by relying on the strength of you toilers, the party and the DRA Government will withstand any kind of conspiracy and aggression of these enemies of the country and of the toilers of Afghanistan. You should continue your noble work with full confidence and without any fear, as you have already started to do.

Similarly in the course of this meeting the leader of the engravers' and woodworkers' union and the leader to the tailors' union made speeches and on behalf of the rest of the guild-members and strongly condemned the shameful and perfidious actions of the enemies of the people and the enemies of our dear country Afghanistan. They announced themselves prepared to undertake any sacrifice and ready to fulfill the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution for the peace and prosperity of the people.

At the end of the meeting a declaration supported by the guilds of the various parts of the city was issued by the revolutionary government of Afghanistan and was read out by the deputy of the training and propaganda commission of the Workers Union of Afghanistan and was endorsed by the continuous applause of the audience.

The declaration of the representatives of the various guilds, including storekeepers, artisans, professional employees and the workers of the city of Kabul, dated 28 February 1980 and issued by the central office of Afghan workers reads as follows:

It is obvious to all that with the great resurgence of 28 December the Sawr Revolution entered its second development stage. With the coming of the new change, thousand of our toilers were released from the jails of the oppressor Amin, that CIA spy. The rights and democratic freedom of our people were achieved. A real democratic immunity and legality for all the artisans, professional employees and other workers among our people was restored. As the victorious Sawr Revolution has entered its second development stage and put an end to feudalism and the interests of reaction and imperialism in our courageous land, so international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism with its lackeys, is plotting to stop the advancement of our revolution.

Reactionary circles of Pakistan, with the help of the evil Chinese and under the instructions of U.S. imperialism and U.S. armed forces, are making every effort, from publicity to arming the bandit and terrorist groups, to combat our democratic government.

The episode of 22 February 1980 once again exposed the shameful and malicious plans of the region's reaction and U.S. imperialism which are interfering shamlessly in our internal affairs. Our countrymen witnessed the actions of reaction and imperialism which disturbed the calm of the city of Kabul by terrorizing innocent children, burning shops and looting private and public properties. With American and Chinese bullets they killed women, men and children of our country.

With American terrorist (?tactics) they forced the closure of stores. Those patriotic storekeepers who did not obey their order were shot.

The led and inspired mercenaries of imperialism, under Islamic slogans, set out upon their destructive activities, which are in fact contrary to the fundamental principles of Islam.

We, the representatives of the various guilds, including shoemakers, bakers, tailors, engravers, storekeepers, manual workers, electricians, fuel sellers, tea house owners, photographers, watchmakers, biscuit and cake bakers and other artisans and toilers, once again in a meeting express our total support for the party and government and also support and endorse the disinterested and friendly assistance of the USSR and welcome it warmly.

We express our hatred and disapproval for the CIA and U.S. imperialism. We have organized resistance groups against the saboteurs and hired elements and are defending the objectives of the Sawr Revolution with sacrifices. We shall not allow anyone to attempt by shutting stores and enterprises, to further their destructive activities against our revolutionary government. With the rest of our countrymen, alongside our armed forces, valorous police, and the leaders of the PDPA, we shall fight side by side in unity against the aggression of Pakistanis, Chinese and Americans. Finally, with these slogans we express our total solidarity with the government and the one and only PDPA:

Death to those who interrupt the calm of our free people; death to the region's international reaction and U.S. imperialism; long live the solidarity of all the toilers and all sections of Afghanistan; long live the peace and independence of our country.

REUTER REPORTS POSTSTRIKE SITUATION IN KABUL

WA281708 London REUTER in English 1520 GMT 28 Feb 80 WA

[By Robert Evans]

[Excerpts] Kabul, Feb 28, REUTER--Soviet ground-to-air missiles were seen for the first time at Kabul airport today, although tension appeared to be easing in the Afghan capital after last weekend's suppressed civil insurrection.

Five batteries with four missiles each were lined up along the airport runway, but were not in firing position and seemed to have been delivered only recently. There is a major Soviet Army camp at the end of the runway. The missiles had not been spotted in the Kabul area previously. It was not clear what purpose they might serve in a civil war which has largely involved army units with rebel tribesmen and townspeople.

Meanwhile, almost all shops in the city had reopened after a six-day strike in protest against the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. Until Tuesday many shopkeepers ignored government calls to reopen. Then some tradesmen joined food store owners in going back to work. By yesterday, about 90 percent of shops were open and government offices appeared to be working normally. Earlier many civil servants had stayed away from work.

Today most of the Afghan Army tanks had been withdrawn from key intersections and strategic points around the city. Armed activists of the ruling People's Democratic Party [of Afghanistan] (PDP) and Afghan Army units were patroling some areas but there was little sign of a Soviet presence in the city center.

Soviet troops played a largely supportive role in suppressing the insurrection, which began with civilian demonstrations. Accounts gathered from foreigners and Afghans suggested the Soviet Army mainly confined itself to establishing defenses around areas where Soviet civilians and their families live and around Moscow's huge embassy compound. Rumors have circulated in the city that some Soviet troops died in Friday's fighting. "Three thousand Moslems killed and only three shurawi (Russians)," one taxi driver whispered to foreign correspondents on Wednesday. Some foreign residents said they had been told that up to 100 Soviet soldiers died when insurgents set five armored personnel carriers and a tank on fire with Molotov cocktails. There was no evidence to back the reports, which clearly originated from rebel sources.

Over the past week, correspondents in Kabul have consistently found foreign radio broadcasts based on rebel accounts of the situation in the city, issued in Pakistan, to give a very inaccurate picture.

The tone of official government press reporting indicated that Mr Karmal, installed in power in late December after Soviet troops entered the country, still hoped to win confidence as a defender of the Islamic faith. Summary killings of the type the rebel sources in Islamabad have reported would further alienate the population and make Mr Karmal's efforts to present himself as a moderate ruler even more difficult, the diplomats said.

There was no sign in Kabul, a sprawling city of some 800,000 people, that last week's events were likely to be repeated this weekend. Shopkeepers said they intended to remain open for some time.

The after-dark street and rooftop chanting of "Allah Akbar" (God is Great), which rounded off the first day of the commercial strike last Thursday and gave a foretaste of what was to come, has not been heard since Saturday night.

Only an occasional shot has been heard in the city since Monday. That was the last day the helicopter gunships, which played a major part in spotting rebel snipers and units, were seen over Kabul. Soviet fighters also made low overpasses to demonstrate the strength of Moscow's commitment to Mr Karmal, but they have not been seen since the weekend.

Foreign correspondents, who were largely confined to the Intercontinental Hotel on a hill in the northwest of the city, found the Afghan Army units in the district greatly reduced today. Only a tank, two armored personnel carriers and about a dozen soldiers remained. A makeshift bivouac camp which housed up to 50 soldiers over the past few days had disappeared.

BBC REPORTS 'LIFE RETURNING TO NORMAL' IN KABUL

TA281531 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[From "Correspondent's Report"]

[Text] The latest reports from Afghanistan indicate that while the atmosphere in Kabul remains tense, life is returning to normal again with a reduction in the number of Soviet troops on the street following last week's anti-Russian demonstrations. Our correspondent in India, Mark Tulley, says most of the news from Afghanistan is coming from travelers arriving at Delhi airport.

[Begin Tulley recording] The Afghan capital is apparently still heavily patrolled and there are tanks on the streets, but most of the soldiers are now Afghan. An Indian shopkeeper who arrived in Delhi today said most shops are open but business was very slack. He said: We were told by the authorities: Behave yourselves, otherwise your shops will be permanently closed. A government employee said most civil servants had returned to work, but he admitted that they had done so reluctantly. A government employee, who refused to give any more details of his identity, said there had been largescale arrests. Another Afghan, who wouldn't identify himself at all, said most of those arrested were (Khuzara tribesmen and Patans) from Badakhshan region, bordering Pakistan. The (Huzaras), he claimed, were Shi'ite Muslims who followed the Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The university is open but one student reported that only 10 percent of his class attended 2 days ago. He said there were no teachers and most of the students had gone home. One young Afghan described the riots as civil war. When told that some reports had put the deaths at over thirty, he replied angrily: Afghan people fight to kill, they don't joke. Many hundreds were killed.

There is still confusion about the whereabouts and role of the Afghan president, Babrak Karmal. One Hungarian journalist apparently claimed to have seen him recording a radio broadcast, but a Western journalist pointed out that television had only used a film of the president. Mark Tulley, BBC, Delhi. [end recording]

OVER 300 SOVIET CASUALTIES REPORTED IN 22 FEB ATTACK

BK281036 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 28 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Kabul, 28 Feb (AFP)--At least 100 Russian soldiers were killed and more than 200 injured when several armoured personnel carriers and one Russian tank were blown up by anti-Soviet demonstrators in the old city area of Kabul on Feb. 22, according to a well-informed source.

It was the first time since the Soviet invasion on Dec. 27 that Russian troops had been seen in action along with Afghan soldiers in the Afghan capital although they had taken direct command of the provincial towns like Jalalabad, Qandahar and Ghazni, earlier.

The Russian casualties were admitted to the army hospital in Kabul where civilians had no access. They were attacked in the Jadai Maiwand and Shair Nau Park areas at the height of the riots on Friday, the source said. After the Friday incidents Russian troops had made themselves rare in the city except at the gates of their barracks in the Karte Parwan District. Russian troops patrolling the streets in light tanks do not venture out except in street junctions where units of heavily armed Afghan soldiers keep watch.

The source said that from all indications the Russians were digging in for a long stay. They were understood to have moved in a large quantity of petrol during the last few days to Kabul where it was getting scarce. More Russian Army units were also reported to have crossed into Afghanistan though no estimate could be obtained.

The source estimated the Afghan casualties in the riots at 500 dead and about 1,000 injured. He said a random check at the various hospitals revealed that at least 250 had died from bullet wounds after being admitted.

After the arrest of the "Pakistani saboteurs" the police have put members of the Pakistani Embassy under strict surveillance, according to diplomatic sources. "Even my family is being followed when they go out shopping," one embassy official said.

MUSLIM REBELS SHOOT DOWN TWO SOVIET HELICOPTERS

TA281705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Muslim Afghan rebels shot down two Soviet helicopters by groundfire. This is reported by a Pakistani news agency.

TRAVELERS ARRIVING IN PAKISTAN REPORT LARGE MASSACRES

TA281819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Travelers arriving in Pakistan from neighboring Afghanistan have said that Afghan Army soldiers in the capital of Kabul gathered 1,000 people and massacred them with machineguns as punishment for the riots against the Soviet invasion. Several travelers noted that the Afghan soldiers arrested and took to the massacre site any person they encountered on their way without any discrimination. Other travelers said that most of those executed were Shi'ite fanatics.

BANGLADESH

PRIME MINISTER REITERATES FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

BK290630 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 28 Feb 80 BK

[Excerpt] The government of President Ziaul Rahman is implementing the constitutional objectives of the foreign policy in letter and spirit. This was declared by prime minister and Leader of House Shah Azizur Rahman while participating in the 2-day debate on the foreign policy at Jatiya Sangsad [national parliament] this evening.

Shah Azizur Rahman quoted from the relevant article of the constitution and said that the fundamental objectives of the foreign policy have been adequately outlined and the present government has been making consistent endeavors to put them into practice.

The leader of the house referred to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and said unfortunately the world today is not so worried about the (?fighting there). He said the situation in Afghanistan poses a threat to world peace and security and as such Bangladesh is obliged to play its due role to contain this treat. We are deeply concerned becauseBangladesh and Afghanistan are bound by fraternal ties. It is a nonalined country, a member of the Islamic community and has a glorious history of struggle against dangers to its independence and sovereignty.

He said Bangladesh took positive steps in the Security Council and at the emergency session of the General Assembly, which passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and deplored the action taken by the Soviet Union.

The prime minister said Bangladesh is not only promoting nonalinement but has also become a leader of the nonalined movement. In this connection, the leader of the house recalled the efforts and activities of President Ziaur Rahman at the recent nonalined summit at Havana which, he said, has enhanced the prestige of the nation.

Referring to the president's visits abroad for strengthening and improving relations with countries both in the West and in the East, Shah Aziz said Bangladesh is playing a pivotal role in establishing a bridge between South and Southeast Asia. He said it is also playing a dynamic role in consolidating Muslim unity.

He recalled that all the resolutions put forward by Bangladesh at the Islamic foreign ministers conferences since 1977 had been adopted. The Bangladesh proposal for a new Islamic world order has made it the harbinger of progress and prosperity of the Muslim world. He said our efforts abroad for Muslim solidarity are aimed at translating the Koranic intentions into reality by carrying the message of Islamic brotherhood.

About the Third World, the prime ministers said Bangladesh is playing a very effective role by identifying itself with the Third World and for establishing a new international economic order. He said we are not tied to the apron strings of any big power. As a less developed country, what we are asking for is not charity but equitable allocation of resources as a matter of right, he said.

Bangladesh today is better understood abroad and is no longer considered a basket case. He said peace and stability in the region is the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

Jatiya League leader Ataur Rahman Khan, taking part in the debate, condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He said the status of Afghanistan has been virtually reduced to a servant of the Soviet Union. The Jatiya League leader called upon the government to defend and follow an independent and nonalined foreign policy. Ataur Rahman Khan said upholding of our national interests should be the cardinal principles of the country's foreign policy. We must grow stronger in all respects by pursuing a strong foreign policy.

MP'S CONDEMN SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

BK281055 Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 8 BK

[Text] The adjournment motion on the presence of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan was discussed at the Jatiyo Sangshad on Monday.

The movers--Khan A. Sabur leader of the Muslim League parliamentary party and Mr A.S.M. Solaiman of Gano Front--were bitterly critical of Soviet aggression on Afghanistan. They termed the Soviet aggression as blatant violation of accepted international norms of non-interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country.

Professor Mofizul Islam of Jatiyo League, third participant in the discussion questioned the admissibility of the adjournment motion saying that an incident occurring in a third country cannot be a matter of adjournment motion.

The Leader of the House Shah Azizur Rahman requested the speaker to allow a debate on foreign policy during the next three days of the Sangshad session particularly highlighting the situation in Afghanistan. He hoped that members from treasury bench and opposition would participate in the debate.

Speaking in favour of the adjournment motion Khan A. Sabur condemned the "Soviet socialist imperialism" for annexing a Muslim country like Afghanistan. He said that the Soviet Union has an insatiable desire to grab one state after another being impervious to people's feelings.

Mr. Sabur said that what kind of government Afghanistan would have was the internal affair of the Afghan people. No power has any authority to dictate the Afghan people on this question, he added. Referring to the killings of Daud, Taraki and Hafizollah Amin, he said the present president, Babrak Karmal, would remain in power so long it suits the designs of Kremlin.

He expressed his fear whether the Soviets would remain content only with the annexure of Afghanistan and not expand its hegemonism to Pakistan, Iran and India, not to speak of Bangladesh. He said that the Soviet Union aimed at controlling the oil fields in the Middle East and thereby dictating terms on the free world. He said that the Soviet Union had earlier annexed Hungary and Czechoslovakia and they did not remain confined to Europe alone. The Soviet socialist imperialists have no respect to the national independence and sovereignty of a country.

When the world opinion was against the Soviet aggression he regretted some in the country were speaking of Kabul-type revolution. He condemned such shameless utterances.

The Muslim League parliamentary leader believed that the scientific achievements the United States combined with the Chinese manpower can contain the Soviet hegemonism. He however blamed the United States for its inaction to counter the Soviet designs. The free world expected a speedy reaction from the United States, he added. He said that the Soviet Union had chosen a time when a presidential election was due in the United States. He termed the Soviet Union as a totalitarian superpower while the United States is the custodian of the free world. He appealed to the United States, Canada and Australia to redirect wheat meant for export to Soviet Union to Third World countries at subsidised rate to contain "spread of communism". Food and hunger, he said, make people susceptible to communist ideology.

Khan A. Sabur said that Bangladesh can never be turned into Afghanistan. Eight and a half crore determined people of Bangladesh, he added, would resist any Soviet design. The socialist doctrine, he further added, cannot be adopted by God-fearing people like in Bangladesh. Turning of people who were dreaming of staging a Kabul-type revolution in Bangladesh, he said "they are living in a fool's paradise". Meaning the United States he said "we are looking forward to our generous friend of the free world to come to our assistance."

He said that the Soviet foreign minister, Mr. Andrey Gromyko, had failed to sell the Kremlin's stand on Afghanistan to Indian Premier Mrs Indira Gandhi. She understood that annexure of any sovereign state by another country can not be supported and no personal consideration should stand on condemnation of the Soviet aggression to Afghanistan.

Appreciating the Bangladesh role on the issue, the Muslim League leader said "my hat's off to the Bangladesh administration for its stand on Afghanistan". He added that even at the risk of incuring the displeasure of the superpower like the USSR, the Bangladesh Government had taken a bold stand in the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad.

In his speech on the motion, Mr A.S.M. Solaiman demanded suspension of Bangladesh's diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. He also advocated for boycotting the Moscow Olympics.

The Gano Front leader condemned the Soviet naked aggression on Afghanistan. He said that the atrocity and repression let loose by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan reminded the holocaust by Halaku Khan. "I had a faith that the Soviet Union stood for the oppressed but today I compelled to say that my hopes have been belied," he said. The Soviet Union, added he, had not taken lesson from the defeat of the United States in Vietnam.

Mr. Solaiman opposed the arms race in the region by superpowers, particularly by the United States. He said that nonaligned countries and developing nations like Bangladesh should oppose any superpower move to expand their sphere of influence.

The Gano Front leader said that some "comrades here who open their umbrellas when it rains in Volga" are supporting the Soviet aggression on Afghanistan. He said that those persons were taking the advantage of democracy and the democratic government and dared utter to stage a "Kabul-type revolution in Bangladesh". He said that the people of Bangladesh would not tolerate such utterances and give a befitting reply unless they stop issuing such statements.

Mr Solaiman hailed the government for its stand on the Afghan issue [in] different international forums. He said that Afghanistan was one of the first countries to recognise Bangladesh after the liberation and we would stand behind the Afghan people in their fight against the Soviet hegemonism.

INDIA

MRS GANDHI SUPPORTS SELF-DETERMINATION FOR AFGHANISTAN

BK281615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister has assured the people that her government will not rest until it has removed their difficulties and solved their problems. Mrs Gandhi was addressing public meetings in Medak, Zahirabad, Sangareddi and Kamareddi in Andhra Pradesh today. She said that the government wants the country to progress at a faster rate, but the task now has become all the more difficult because of the deterioration in the socioeconomic and the political situation in the country and also the happenings in the neighboring countries.

Mrs Gandhi said the gharibi hatad [eliminate poverty] and the 20-point program [launched during the emergency] has suffered a setback during the Janata rule. Castism and communalism had been fanned during the Janata rule, and as a result the minorities and the people belonging to the weaker sections of the society suffered. The effect of the wrong policies of the previous regime could not be undone in a month or two.

Mrs Gandhi said things cannot improve by a magic wand. It will take time to improve the situation. She pointed out that during the Janata rule a rift was created between the north and the south which we have to remove by an integrated approach. About amelioration of the lot of the weaker sections of the society, Mrs Gandhi said that what has been done so far is not enough, and much remains to be done to secure equality of opportunity for all sections of the society, the backward classes, the weaker sections, minorities and women.

The prime minister said socialism is the only way of uplifting the people suppressed for centuries and taking the country on the road to progress and prosperity. Only in the socialist system could all sections of the society be assured of equal opportunity and security of life and property.

About Afghanistan, the prime minister said that India would like to see a stable government formed in Afghanistan. It is, however, for the Afghan people to decide what type of government they should have. Referring to India-Afghan relations, Mrs Gandhi said India has been keeping good relations with Afghanistan for ages. We have good relations not only with the Afghan Government, but with the Afghan people as well.

The prime minister pointed out that India will never support external interference in any country. She expressed the apprehension that if a war breaks out around the country, our development activities will be hampered.

Nation Will Respond If Attacked

BK281626 Hong Kong AFP in English 1620 GMT 28 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Feb (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today expressed concern over the Afghan situation and the impact it may have in the region and said that if India was attacked we will give a fitting reply as we did in the past, obviously in reference to the wars India has fought with neighbouring Pakistan. Mrs Gandhi was addressing a public meeting in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh where she had gone for thanks giving to the electorate of Medhak who had returned here to parliament in the last January elections.

India, Mrs Gandhi,said was not interested in war, but if we are attacked we will give a fitting reply, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA quoted Mrs Gandhi.

Mrs Gandhi said that India would like to see a stable government in Afghanistan and recalled the good relations that India has with Afghanistan. Mrs Gandhi said that it should be left for the people of Afghanistan to decide which type of government they want and their decision should not be influenced by external forces.

DELEGATE ON NONPROLIFERATION STEPS AT VIENNA MEETING

BK281021 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0839 GMT 28 Feb 80 BK

[Text] India has expressed the view that nonproliferation measures must be applied universally and without discrimination to all nuclear activities in all states in order to be fully effective, reports PTI.

In a speech prepared for the final plenary of the conference of international nuclear fuel cycle evaluation at Vienna on February 26, Indian Delegate K.R.P. Singh said that vertical and horizontal proliferation had to be dealt with simultaneously and with equal seriousness. Some of the measures which were being discussed for the prevention of horizontal proliferation would only lead to the perpetuation of vertical proliferation.

He said institutional measures to confine certain fuel cycle activities, either to territories of the nuclear weapon states or to areas under their effective control and supervision, would be tantamount to a surrender of national sovereignty by the vast majority of countries while enabling a chosen few to effectively dictate a programme which they deem to be appropriate for peaceful utilisation of atomic energy in other countries.

DELHI CITES GONSALVES PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS IN NEW YORK

BK291001 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Mr Eric Gonsalves, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, has said that India's past experience has shown that the arms supplied to Pakistan were invariably used against India. He was speaking at a news conference in New York yesterday.

Mr Gonsavles said that according to the 1965 agreement between the United States and Pakistan, the U.S. arms were supplied to Pakistan to meet threats from communist countries. He said the United States had also assured India that these arms would not be used against India.

On the creation of power rivalries in the Indian Ocean and the recent escalation of military activity in the region, Mr Gonsalves said that India would like to see the growing confrontation defused.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, Mr Hodding Carter, has meanwhile, said his country is deeply concerned about certain aspects of Pakistan's nuclear program which could give that country a nuclear capability. He said in Washington that the U.S. Government has begun a dialog with the Pakistan Government on those aspects. The spokesman declined to comment on news reports that the United States might cancel its planned military aid to Pakistan if that country produces a nuclear weapon.

GONSALVES ENDS TALKS IN U.S. ON AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN

BK281049 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Mr Eric Gonsalves, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, has concluded his talks in Washington and is now due in Ottawa for talks with the new government of Prime Minister Mr Trudeau. Mr Gonsalves, who is on a mission to acquaint world powers of India's views on the Afghan situation and concern about possible superpower rivalry in the subcontinent, will also visit in London.

Mr Gonsalves told newsmen in Washington that a serious dialog between the United States and India on issues affecting her region had begun with his visit to the U.S. capital and the earlier visit of Mr Clifford, Mr Carter's special envoy, to New Delhi.

He said one of his [visit's] purposes was to gain an insight into the evolving American position on the Soviet action in Afghanistan. Another was to explain India's concern over the question of disbursement of U.S. arms [to Pakistan] before the American policy was finalized.

In Washington, Mr Gonsalves had detailed discussions with Mr Clifford; Mr Brzezinski, the national security adviser; and other senior officials as well as senators and congressmen.

PAPER COMMENTS ON AFGHAN EVENTS, SOVIET STANCE

BK290951 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 25 Feb 80 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Warning From Kabul"]

[Text] The week-end's massive demonstrations in Kabul and elsewhere in Afghanistan may not add up to nationwide revolt against the puppet regime of Babrak Karmal propped up by an alien occupation force. But there can be little doubt they are an authentic indication of the feelings of the Afghan people to events in their country following the Russian armed intrusion in their affairs. With the winter about to end and movement becoming easier, rebel activity is bound to be intensified and though nobody expects such activity to reach a scale to drive the Russians out of Afghanistan, Moscow may well have to pay a far bigger price for its adventure than it had calculated.

It is futile to speculate on the extent of outside responsibility in the cause of the Afghan rebels. So long as the Afghan will to resist does not falter outside support will be available in good measure. The Russians may argue that this proves their contention of a conspiracy by the United States, China and Pakistan to destabilise an area in which they have vital security interests. It is just as easy to argue that the Afghan tradition of fierce independence could have been trusted to deal with foreign influence whatever its origin. In any case, no other power is as favourably situated as Russia to counter a threat to Afghan neutrality from any quarter.

There is some evidence that Moscow is beginning to realize that it reacted too hastily in the Afghan affair. Moscow still has the opportunity to recover from the Afghan adventure without undue loss of face. The Russian basic interest in Afghanistan is to preserve that nation's genuine neutrality. Credible international guarantees to that end will not be difficult to arrange. Russia must not allow false notions of prestige to come in the way of an honourable solution.

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON RIVER TALKS WITH BANGLADESH EXPLAINED

BK281518 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1450 GMT 28 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Indicating the general thinking of the government of India, informed sources indicated on February 28 that, when dealing with the question of river resources, countries should realise that they are not undertaking some negotiation on some technical point. We are dealing with an elemental force of nature which affects the lives of millions of people. To come to a rational and practical solution regarding sharing of the water of the Ganges is not an easy task. It will take time to evolve an acceptable solution.

India had taken a stand in which she had given a concession to Bangladesh in the last agreement signed in 1977. However, further discussions held since then including the present round of talks show that India and Bangladesh will have to continue their efforts to evolve an acceptable formula. While the Government of India is willing to take note of the point of view of Bangladesh on this issue, no solution will be practicable if it does not take note of India's fundamental interest into account [as received], specifically in terms of ensuring the interests of the people of the upper riparian states of India in the Gangetic basin.

DELHI HIGH COURT DISMISSES CASE AGAINST SANJAY GANDHI

BK290755 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Delhi High Court has dismissed an order of the chief metropolitan magistrate of Delhi condoning the delay beyond 3 years by the Central Bureau of Investigation in filing the papers in the Kapashera village demolition case against Mr Sanjay Gandhi and two others. Mr Justice G.R. Luthra, by an order, also quashed today further proceedings in the case.